HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,165—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

PETER F. HEERING
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Short Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Sept.
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	3945	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7592	2762	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1200	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4295	800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo to—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1090	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Milis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Samson House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

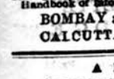
BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Samson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 20, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.



DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vijadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when sum to credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
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Handbook of Information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Maagrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th Septr., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,613 tons, on the 13th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAMER FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "NADERI" will SAIL on MONDAY, the 10th inst. Electric Light and Good Accommodation for Deck, Poop, Second and First Class Passengers, for Mombassa, Zanzibar and Mauritius. Cargo only for Mombassa and Zanzibar at Reduced Rates.
For Freight apply to

ESSABHOY THAVER,
143, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.
One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 I. H. P.
Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

NOTICE.

THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 22.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany) and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

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BUY "THE LAST" SHAPES.

HOMESPUNS. HARRIS. CHEVIOT. — LINED SOFT SILK. FROM RS. as. 3 8

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. — THE HOUSE FOR NEW GOODS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old.
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, and every other Wine of Good Quality.
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PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA
Revives in Youth and Old
HEALTH, VIGOUR, ENERGY, & VITALITY.
Prompt, Safe, and Sure.
Rs. 3 & Rs. 7.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
SOLE AGENTS:—
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LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economize all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

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CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.
Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.
THE LARGEST STOCK
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CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.
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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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DURING 10 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1893	1,12,88,095	31,43,000	1,57,11,360

It will thus be seen that in Ten Years the Net Premium Income has nearly doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
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(ESTABLISHED 1850).
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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

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[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

	Rs.
GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
SILVER BRACELET WATCHES	65
OXIDIZED BRACELET WATCHES	65

Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in
CHAIN SPRING
CURB BRAID
TWIST NETWORK,
and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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EXCELLENT
HIGHLAND WHISKY.
SUPPLIED IN JARS, Containing
1, 2 & 4 Gallons.
(CASH or V.-P. P.)
Rs. 12-12 per Gallon.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST "PEG" WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
This Whisky is so well known and appreciated throughout India, that further reference on our part is superfluous. To those who have not taken a trial Jar, We say "TRY ONE." Jars charged for, but FULL VALUE ALLOWED on RETURN to our Godown in good condition, less Cost of carriage only.

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT GRAVITY
PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA QUALITY
STOUT
Their Ale is in magnificent condition, bright to the last drop. The Stout is really A-1, and in London an enormous demand for it has lately sprung up.
Price per doz. qts..nett. Rs. 6 4
" " pints... " " 4 4

CHAMPAGNE
Most Popular on the London Market.
BINET FILS & Co.'s
"Dry Elite," 1893 Vintage, nett ..... Rs. 7½
DE NEUVILLE & Co.'s
Sparkling Saumur ...nett Rs. 9
WHISKY.
"The Old Ship" .....
Brodie's Rare Old, nett .....
The Gaelic "Old Scotch Whisky," nett .....
THE OLD CAMUSFEARN STILL.
"Sma' Glen," 5 years old, nett ..... Rs. 12

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane, { BOMBAY. } 5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS.
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.	Rs.	8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	" 25 "		6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ring		11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	" 50 "		9	8 "
Exquisitos	" 50 "		7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	" 50 "		5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100 "		8	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100 "		5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100 "		5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100 "		4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 " "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ " "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4 " "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾ " "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 " "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 " "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
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"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
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"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
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"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 16, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 17th Instant, both Dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th September, 1894.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the period from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.
2. To appoint the Committee for the year 1894-95.
3. To confirm Alterations in Rules 6 and 8 of the Association, already intimated to members by Circular.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September, 1894.

BENGAL CLUB.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ASSISTANT MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED, with Experience of Rolling Stock Work. Salary according to Qualifications up to Rs. 60 per mensem. Applicants should submit Copies of Testimonials by the 20th September, 1894.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Hubli, 4th September, 1894.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. Club will be held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, at 8 A. M.

Attention is drawn to corrected Rule 15 of the W. I. Turf Club Rules, as below :

15. Every proposal made at the Meeting must be formally proposed by one Member and seconded by another before it is put to the vote. The proposal about to be made should be communicated to the Secretary in Writing, with the Name of the Proposer and Seconder, at least Five Days before the Meeting.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

5th September, 1894.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equipped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of HOTILAL BULDEVDAS, KESHOWDEV MULCHAND, GULABRAI HOORAMCHAND, KOONAMAL MANSARAM, RAMJIMAN PARSRAM CHIMNILAL, CHIMONLAL BEJNATH, TULSIRAM BHOWANIDAS, GOPINATH BULDEVDAS, and HOTILAL MAKANLAL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, under the Name of KESHOWDEV HOTILAL, Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that FERNAND SAUQUET, of Havre, in the Empire of France, carrying on Business at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, under the name of F. SAUQUET and COMPANY, by his duly constituted Attorney, WALTER THOMAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any he has, why the order made in this matter on the First Day of August, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor, the usual English subjects and Empire of France, carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, under the Name of F. Sauquet and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney, Walter Thackeray, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within Thirty Days from the said First Day of August file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged so far as the said Insolvents, Hanuman Parsad Chimonlal, Tulsiram Bhowanidas and Gopinath Buldevdas are concerned.—Dated this Fifth Day of September, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office. Fort. Bombay, September, 1894.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been Granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

CHARLES HENRY BELL, late Assistant Surgeon, attached to the State Hospital, Colaba.
JANE ALICE HENRY, wife of ARTHUR BLACKMAN, late Engineer in Messrs. Muljl Jivraj and Company's Ginning Factory and Cotton Press, Dhulia.
GOVERDHANDAS PURMANANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ANNE SOPHIA CONNOR (Widow of WILLIAM CONNOR), late of Purandhar, in the Poona District.
JAFFER ALLARAKHIA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Boot and General Merchant, trading under the name and style of Jaffer Allarakhia and Sons.
NUNDIBAI (Widow of HEMRAJ HEERJEE), late of Nadiad, Hindu Inhabitant.
ROZA MARIA BOCARRO, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
DEBORAH PURCELL, late of Poona, European Pensioner.
GEORGE CRAIK, late of Karachi, European Undertaker.

All persons having claims against, or being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the above named Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within One Month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 4th September, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application ; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, as follows :—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
Ex. s. s. "Wistow Hall."
P. C. & Co. 1-3—3 cases containing one complete set of double cylinder jacquard and silk loom (big), which was imported for Poona Silk Mill.
4—1 case about 300 pieces reeds of different numbers and sizes.
2 cog wheels 5½ feet diameter 62 teeths and 6" shaft.
4 do. 1 2-12 feet do, 42 " and 4" do,

SALE OF ANNILYNE DYE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows :—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor—Sewshind Popat—
2269-2—1 case 5lbs benzyl yellow.
2176-5-6—4 cases 280lbs. Magenta No. 1 large crystal.
Also another lot of second shipment same as above—
On account of the concerned—
2 cases each 100 by 1 lbs. tin fast red.
17 " " 200 by ¼ lbs. tin scarlet, orange, pink, green and other colors.
18 cases each 100 by 1 lbs. tin fast color 16 B congo.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR WINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows :—

14 boxes each 1 doz. qts Beaune (French Burgundy).
" " " " Carlowitz Hungarian Wine,
One lot magnums of Heidsieck dry monopol.
" liquor, such as verte cordial D Guillot, peppermint, anisette, jaune, creme cacao, curacao, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, September 8, 1894.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 31st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders) :—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.

MEDICAL REFEREES :—Surgeon-Major ANDERSON, The Parsonage, Byculla.

BANKERS : THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

OFFICE :—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management, the CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to ..... Rs. 3,28,500
CLAIMS PAID 1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME 26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED 415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE 244
ASSURING 6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 184.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and Good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now Supply

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made NO ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 5-8 ; 8-8 ; 12-8 ; 20-0 ; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 2-0 ; 3-0 ; 4-8 ; 5-8 ; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY !—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Poona, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—

English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases ; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 45, Medows Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co. London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN. London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS. Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO. Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co. Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS. Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co. Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co. Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS. Rheims.
AYALA AND Co. Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co. Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS. Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS. Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS. Avize.
COLIGNY FREERS. Rheims.
J. SACCONE. Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT. London.
CURLIER FRERES. Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co. Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co. Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co. Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG. Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS. Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co. Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co. Leith, N.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT. Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co. London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS. Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co. Budapest.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. Jeres.
C. MARNY & LIGER-BELAIR. Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE Sannur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co. Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN. Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co. London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

KRONPRINZ PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops

(IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS :

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND PAMPHLET. THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS. January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blotches, Blood or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Scald and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"Testimony of Cures from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I was very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the native themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidin, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

[Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PROSPECTUSES of the Session 1894-95 will be forwarded on application.

I.—DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
II.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
III.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
IV.—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
VI.—PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

"PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says : "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBL THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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ANCOATS, MANCHESTER ; 146, MINORIES, LONDON ;

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Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months ..... 3 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India ..... Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares for Safe Custody ..... " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... " ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund ..... $ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	22,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,222½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100		16	16 xd
	2,000	100	75	10 p. a.	111 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	1,000	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	500	80	7 pr. ct.	620
Chartered Mercantile Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	625	81¼	6 pr. ct.	235
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
A Dock Association	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	74	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Rice & Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	100	100	10	113
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,250
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	12	10	ex div	70xd
	400	50	50	8 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 50	140½
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	10	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		50	8 pr. ct	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	25	20	Rs. 2.5	365
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	25	250	71 pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Surety					16
Ship Assn.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	10	10	10 pr. ct	132½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvd Rs.21	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	3	65
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	Rs. 15	115
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treasure & Co	1,000	100	100	90	1,000
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	61
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	10	23
Akbar	80	1,500	1,125	75	1,45)
Albert Gianlao Co	10	50	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert Spinning	200	1,10	1,100	90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	450	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Press & Co.	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.	160
Bombay Printing Press Co., Ld.	800	300	300	360	1074
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	10	207½
Cabra	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	195
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,259
English Press				Nil	115
Fort	400	250		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	500	2 500	Nil	435
Harvey & Sadhu Printing Press Co., Ld.	450	100	all	10	105
Khanderao	750	400	400	Nil	430
Mahuva Press	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Man'sadgara Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	121
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	367½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	50	50	Rs25dv	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	75	75	20	480
Samson	300	50	50	20	555
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	0	100	2,01)
Sind Cotton	400	2,00	75	35	570
Sirsi Woollen Mills	1,200	25	25	Nil	10
Surat Gilly	275	200	all	Nil	193
Press Co., Ld.		1,00	100	Rs.	1,075
Volkart					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,343	10	10	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	5	all	9 per ct.	30)
Bombay Union	900	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs.20	675
Bombay Cotton Manag. Co.	800	50	50	20	375xd
Bombay National Mandvi Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		160
Britannia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Central India	1,000	500	200	dvd Rs.35	1,170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00		870
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	dvd Rs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,000	Rs. 10	630
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	30
Eurynome	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,00	Nil	740
Hirjee Punjabhai Mill	700	50	50	4 5	607
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.25	520xd
Hydershah	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	355xd
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	1,260
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	525xd
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,200		250		140
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,00	000	dvd Rs.10	915
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	650
Khangsum Manfg. Co.	40	250	25	Nil	82
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	707
Lee, Nephew & Co.	1,000	100	103	dvd Rs.10	168xd
Lowjee Nasserwanjee	415	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	680
Lukmidasmanufacturing Co.	1,000	1,00	1,000		910
Madras United	350	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900
Mahalaxmee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	400	50	50	15 pr. c	153½
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,720
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,720
Mazagon	5,000		25	Nil	142½
Morarji Goculdas	1,00	1,00	1 00	dvd Rs.60	2,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500		10	Nil.	p. r
Madura Mills.	1,775	10	10	Nil.	75
National	500	1,00	1,000		
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	62	62	Nil	375
Pratibandy	743	1,000	1 00	Rs. 40	1 335
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,0		905
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	1 4:5
Shoolpore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	Nil	1,090
Soondur	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1,50
Southern Mahratta	1,212	25	25		215
Star Mills, Ld.	1,200	200	200		185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Sradeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vegetable Lukhmidas Co. Ld.	900	5	900	15	2)0
Victoria Mills	250	1,0	1,000	Nil	216
Western India	1,20	1,00	1,000	Nil	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		2)0
Union Mills, Ld	600	1,00	1,00		500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	4100	all	5 p.c.
B. B. & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-14
Gold Leaf	" 27-7
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-5
Do. do. new	" 27-9
Australia Bar Gold	" 27-6
Bombay Bar Gold	" 27-5
Sovereigns	" 17-9
Do. Drabms	" 17-8
Silver 17	" 93-6
Do 17	" 93-19

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1894-95 up to 16th August are as follows:—

	In the month of June 1894. Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	10,94,504	49,58,833	60,53,337
Exports	131,23,133	20,42,492	1,51,65,555
Net Imports	— 1,20,28,629	29,16,437	— 91,12,198
To the end of the month of June 1894.—(Progressively).	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports	51,63,933	1,51,39,393	2,03,18,986
Exports	2,43,54,673	51,52,755	2,95,07,428
Net Imports	— 1,91,91,060	1,00,02,138	— 91,88,919
Silver received and coined in the Mint during the official year 1894-95.			1738
			9364
			93-19

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
For the month of June	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894	20	3,482	3,502
To the end of the month of June 1894 (Progressive)	4,15,323	23,200	4,38,523
Coined and Examined.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
For the month of June 1894	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To the end of the month of June 1894. (Progressive)	9,45,910	1	9,45,910

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Special Meeting, Native General Library.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Ladies' Concert, Esplanade Hotel.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, *vs.* B. V. A.
Municipal *vs.* Elphinstone.
Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Indian Marine.
Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Parel Gymkhana.
Ordnance *vs.* Military Medical.
Ralli Brothers *vs.* Mr. Dhondi's Team.
Robert Money School *vs.* Fort High School.

TO-MORROW.

Cricket: City of Bombay *vs.* Liberal.
Persian Club *vs.* Baronet.
Fancy Bazaar, Bandora Hill.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Siam and Rosetta left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4-30 p.m., on Monday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 7th September, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 43, *viz.*, 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marq. Bacquehem, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant.

CRICKET.—A match will be played between Messrs. Ralli Brothers' C. C. and Mr. Dhondi's team at 2 p.m., to-day, on the Esplanade parade-ground. The following gentlemen will represent Mr. Dhondi's team:—Messrs. P. L. Dhondi, D. M. Chonkar, G. R. Broker, P. G. Sookhadia, G. R. Kirtiker, G. G. Kothare, L. B. Patkar, M. L. Kecker, N. V. Gosavi, R. C. Navalker, and B. J. Joshi.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the reserve team of Loyal North Lancashire. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, J. Stevenson; backs, L. G. McFarlane (captain) and G. Walton; half-backs, A. Ellis, N. Catchpole, and J. Allan; and forwards, A. Simpson, F. Simpson, H. J. Eastwood, J. H. Langton, and A. Brown.

THEFT AT MAHIM.—Manockji Metha, residing opposite the Mahim Railway Station, reported to the police, on Thursday, that he left Bombay for Surat, on the 29th ultimo, locking up his bungalow, and entrusting the key of his kitchen to his servant, Roza Pereira. On returning to Bombay on the 6th instant, the complainant discovered the theft of sundry articles, consisting of copper pots, table knives, forks, &c., collectively valued at Rs. 44-12-0, from the kitchen.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday, Inspector Merchant charged Dhawood Vazier, a hack-victoria driver, before Mr. Bastar, at the Esplanade Police Court, with rash and negligent driving. On the 26th July last accused, while driving his victoria along a street in the native town, knocked down a Hindu, named Hukka Ramji. His ankle bone having been broken the man was taken to the hospital, where he subsequently died. At the inquest the jury recorded a verdict of accidental death. The magistrate having heard the evidence discharged the accused, telling him to be more careful in future while driving his carriage along public roads.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock, weather permitting:—

Quick March.....Dulce Domum.....M. W. Brunt.
Fantasia.....Gipsy Life.....Ch. Le Thiere.
Valse.....Eldorado.....T. P. Royle.
Selection.....Lucrezia Borgia.....Donizetti.
Polka.....The Little Trumpeter..Gung'l.
Galop.....The Bombay Riots.....C. G. Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Rughuram Kishanji was charged with theft in respect of Rs. 21,000, belonging to Ramkishan Purushram. The circumstances under which the charge was instituted have already been reported in these columns. Mr. Spencer who appeared for complainant related the facts. Mr. DeSouza represented the accused. The magistrate said that until some fresh evidence was forthcoming there were very reasonable suspicions in the matter. Mr. Spencer withdrew the charge and the accused was acquitted.

A DARING BURGLAR.—Antoze Pedroo, a Native Christian, was, yesterday, brought up at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with theft of property, valued at Rs. 1,500, from the house of Mr. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port. Accused was brought to Bombay from Karachi with some property suspected to have been stolen, and Inspector Nelmes who made inquiries in the case found that he was the man who was suspected of house-breaking and theft of property, worth Rs. 1,500, removed from the house of Mr. Mackay when the latter was away from home. It was found that accused had tampered with twenty locks, while committing the offence. The case stands adjourned for further hearing.

BURGLARY AT RIPON ROAD.—Abdul Razak bin Curtas, a horse-dealer, having his stable at Ripon Road, and residing in a bun[illegible]side, has reported to the police, that about o'clock, on Wednesday night, he retired to bed, and having got up on the following morning, at 8 o'clock, went to Chowpatty, and returned about 11 o'clock, when he learnt from his servant that a small wooden box, containing gold or silver ornaments, was missing from under his cot. The box was subsequently discovered about twenty yards away from the house, broken open, ornaments to the value of Rs. 450 having been stolen therefrom. The thief appears to have entered the house through an open window in the cookroom on the ground floor.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—On Friday evening, the residents of the Goregaonkar Buildings, near the Girgaum tram terminus, met together in the hall of the "Goregaonkar Building Library," to consider and discuss the feasibility of establishing a co-operative society, dealing at the outset in corn and other necessary food supplies, their chief object being to supply the public with articles of good quality at cheap rates. A select committee was appointed to consult some leading traders and gentlemen of the town on the subject. It is proposed to start the business with a capital of not less than three thousand rupees, to be raised by shares of Rs. 10 each, and to register the society under the Indian Companies Act.

A JAIL BIRD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ebrahim Hoosein, an old offender, was charged before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a Note, valued at one rupee, belonging to one Khimji Khairaj, a grain-dealer, having his shop at Byculla. At 6 o'clock, on the 31st ultimo, the accused went to the complainant's shop, on pretence of buying some grain, and while the latter was engaged with some other customers, accused picked up the lock, which was lying on the board, and walked off. He then went to one Goolam Hoosein, an iron-dealer at the J. J. Hospital, and tried to sell the lock to him for four annas, when he was arrested by a policeman, and the lock was identified by complainant. Accused, against whom stood a register of eight previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

GOA NEWS.—Telegraphic intimation has been received that Visconde de Nova Villa d'Ourem, the Governor-General-elect, left Portugal for Goa, where he is expected to arrive by the 15th instant.—A special order has been received that when the Municipal Corporation is dissolved, the election of a new one shall be made within ninety days, and the Corporators will not be eligible who have not publicly protested against the act of the Corporation, which has been the cause of dissolution.—On the 24th ultimo, when his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop was entering his carriage, a European loafer accosted his Grace, and asked for some money to go to Bombay. The Patriarch replied that the man was drunk, and he should come when sober. While his Grace was talking the loafer put his hand on the golden cross, and would have snatched it away had not the body-guard interfered, but he rushed away with the cane of blackwood mounted with gold. He went to the fair, and seated on an easy chair was playing with the cane, when a police sepoy quietly stepped forward, and, snatching the cane, ran away, followed by the man. It was a hot chase, but the sepoy managed to reach the police-quarters, and the loafer was taken in custody.

MUNICIPAL LICENSES.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sorabji Bomonji Master, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted the Akbar Press and Manufacturing Company for not taking out separate licenses for the storage of cotton, wool, and hemp, respectively. Mr. Kama, of Messrs. Thakordas Dhanumai, and Kama, appeared for the defence, while Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the Municipality. Mr. Burder's contention was that in lieu of the resolution passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 19th June last, it was decided by the Municipality that there should be a separate license for each commodity. Mr. Kama submitted that the defendants were not liable to take out and pay fees for separate licenses as Mr. Slater, the late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, had decided in their favour. Mr. Burder replied that the resolution was passed after those decisions were given by the Magistrates. His Worship said that he had no power to interfere with the action of the Municipal Commissioner. The company were bound to issue separate licenses. A fortnight's time was given to the defendants either to take out separate licenses or to file an appeal against the order directing them to do so, otherwise the magistrate would have to fine them.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLABA CAUSEWAY.—A meeting of the residents of Colaba Causeway and its vicinity was held, yesterday evening, at the residence of Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Banaji to protest against the delay of the authorities in commencing the temporary drainage of the district sanctioned by the Standing Committee. On the motion of Mr. B. D. Banaji the Rev. E. Mortimer was called to the chair. The chairman remarked that they were thankful to the Corporation and the Standing Committee for sanctioning the permanent drainage of the locality on the Shone system, but it was a matter of regret that the authorities had not yet carried out the work. As a considerable nuisance existed it was the duty to ask the authorities to carry out the work. They were thankful to the Port Trust for the contribution they had made for the laying of the temporary drain. After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, it was resolved to adopt a resolution expressing the regret at the delay of the authorities in commencing the temporary drainage of the district sanctioned by the Standing Committee towards the cost of which the Port Trust had been pleased to grant their contribution. A permanent committee was appointed to draw the attention of the authorities to the sanitary requirements of the district when necessary. The committee was asked to represent the views of the meeting to the Corporation and to ask them to take the work in hand, without further delay. A vote of thanks to Mr. Banaji for allowing the use of his premises for the meeting and to the chairman for presiding, terminated the proceedings.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATELL, 3rd Judge.)

NOTICE TO STAY EXECUTION DISMISSED.

COWASJI DOSSABHAI SUNTOOK VS. MANECKJI MUNCHERJI PANTHAKEE.

MR. DINSHAW DAVER, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Maneckji Kanga, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Cowasji Sethna represented the defendant. This was a notice issued by the defendant calling upon the plaintiff to show cause, why execution levied against his person should not be stayed, and the money paid in court, under protest, be refunded to him. On the 28th ultimo, at half past 5 o'clock in the evening, the defendant was arrested by a bailiff, named Ardeshir, in execution of a decree passed against him for Rs. 273-8-7. Defendant after his arrest requested the bailiff that he might either be taken before the Registrar in court or to that gentleman's bungalow, but the bailiff refused to accede to his request and wanted to take him to the debtor side of the Common Gaol, when the defendant's friend, Mr. Merwanji Nowroji Saklatwalla, paid the amount under protest, which amount could not be said to have been paid in satisfaction of the decree. The plaintiff was a speculator, and he purchased the decree for a small amount to make a profit. Unfortunately, there had been several squabbles in the Panthakee family, and a member of that family now set the plaintiff to execute the decree against his client. Mr. Cowasji said that he was instructed to say that the defendant did appear before the Judge in Insolvency and applied for a protection-order, but as he had served notices of final discharge on all his creditors, the order was not granted to him. His client was entitled after arrest to appear, and show cause against his committal, but no opportunity was given to him for that purpose. On the following day the defendant appeared before the Registrar to show cause, but as the money was paid under protest, the defendant made the present application to his Honour.

His Honour, in disposing of the application, said that there was no affidavit put in by Mr. Saklatwalla to show that he had paid the money for the defendant. The defendant was, no doubt, in great fault in not producing an extract of the schedule in court and applying for a stay of execution. The judge did not think that the learned Commissioner in insolvency would have refused the defendant's application for a protection-order, and further that there was nothing to show on the affidavit that the defendant, besides filing his schedule, was in such very great poverty as not to have got Rs. 100. The execution levied was thoroughly legal, and the defendant had not obtained a protection-order from the Insolvency Court, the execution against his person was not stayed, and he could be arrested in execution of that decree. The learned judge discharged the notice and ordered the amount paid in court under protest to be handed over to the judgment-creditor.

THE WIT AND HUMOUR OF THE PERSIANS.

THE above is the title of an elegant work, recently published by Mr. Meherjibhai N. Kuka, M. A. It presents before the English reader in a collected form the wit and humour, lying scattered here and there in various Persian works. As the book is in English, even those who are unacquainted with the Persian tongue will be able to appreciate and enjoy the pleasantry of the Persians. No small half the work is devoted to wit and humour embodied in verse. Believing that the verses lose much of their charm and elegance in translation, Mr. Kuka has given the original Persian verses along with the translation, and most of these are selected from standard works. A glance at the contents shows how varied are the subjects treated of, such as the anecdotes of princes, repartees of poets, parodies, burlesque verses, epigrams, satires, macaronic verses, riddles, enigmas, &c. The other half of the work is set apart for about two hundred humorous stories in prose culled from various Persian works. The humour is peculiarly Oriental and will be much appreciated by the Persian reader in the original. As a specimen, we may quote at random the following story:—A beggar came to the house of a rich man and solicited alms. The master of the house said aloud to one of his slaves "O Mubarek, go and tell Kamber to say to Yakcob that he should ask Belal to inform the beggar that there is nothing in the house." The beggar, on hearing these evasive words, exclaimed "O God, order Gabriel to make known to Michael that he should tell Israphael to say to Azrael that he should take the life of the master of this house." The book concludes with the humorous sallies of wit that passed between Akbar and his clown Birbal. The long list of Persian works consulted shows that the author has spared no pains to make the work as complete and representative as possible. The author's high scholarship in Persian is evidenced by the beautiful introductory verses, as well as those on chess, and on a watch and chain. Some of the humorous passages are such as are dearly cherished by all readers of Persian; and the work will stand as an indication of the labours of Persian writers in the field of humorous literature. The work will furnish interesting reading for all who can read English without the necessity of being acquainted with Persian. It is the first of its kind on a subject which cannot fail to interest all.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on Monday next. There are in all six cases committed by the presidency magistrates, implicating seven prisoners, five of whom are Hindus and two Mahomedans. There is one case of attempting to pass counterfeit coins; one of administering a poisonous drug with intent to cause hurt; one of forgery, fabricating false evidence, and using as genuine a forged document; one of house-breaking and theft; and two of theft. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. Hamilton, one by Mr. Webb, and two by Mr. P. H. Dastur. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

(1.) Bharmal Pacharia and Harsi Ladha, committed by Mr. Webb, for giving and fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding, forgery, forging a valuable security, and using as genuine a forged document, and abetment of the offences.

(2.) Bhau Nathiaba, committed by Mr. Hamilton for administering a poisonous drug with intent to cause hurt.

(3.) Abdulla Budoo, committed by Mr. Hamilton for theft in a dwelling-house.

(4.) Muniram Daljee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur for theft.

(5.) Gandasing Narayansing, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur for house-breaking by night and theft.

(6.) Abdulla Khan Sirdar Khan, committed by Mr. Hamilton for attempting to pass counterfeit coins, knowing them to be counterfeit.

CRICKET.

B. V. A. A. C. VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A MATCH will be played to-day between the above teams on the Gymkhana ground. Play will commence at 1-45 p.m. Members of the B. V. A. A. C. are requested to be punctual.

A LIFE INSURANCE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst recently raised subjects are engaging the attention of members of the Oriental Life Office, it is to be hoped that share-holders and policy-holders will not lose sight of matters of more vital importance to them all. Till 1891 it used to be the boast of the management that they had an increasing proportion of rejections against proposals, and demonstrate thereby the safety of their risks by careful examination and selection. But it is but speculation in lives to show such a decreasing proportion of rejections against proposals as of some 800, 600, and 400 rejections against 2,500, 3,200, and 4,000, proposals in the years 189, 1892, and 1893 respectively, unless it be seriously contended that Indian lives and constitution have suddenly developed an improvement in that proportion since 1891, or that the agents make a previous selection of lives before submitting them to the company. It is equally a speculation in the whole system of life assurance to promulgate such a novel, and extraordinary scheme as the one recently put forth. A review of the scheme may well be prefaced by a brief statement of what occurred in reference to it before and after the last meeting of the company. Believing the scheme to be highly injurious to the best interests of the company and unfair to its old constituents, a conference with the directors was requested with a view to an abandonment of the scheme, and some information was sought regarding it, especially the correspondence between the company and Mr. Meikle, setting out the *pros* and *cons* of the scheme. The conference was declined and a written statement of objections to the scheme for transmission to Mr. Meikle for his opinion desired. But when a notice of motion was sent in for discussion of the scheme at the last meeting of the company, the board sent Mr. Slater personally to request me to meet them to discuss the subject. Mr. Slater assured me that the board would be glad to suspend the scheme pending discussion on it, and I was induced on such assurance to meet the board and to refrain from a public discussion of the subject and from making any reference to it at the last meeting of the company. When I met the board it appeared that Mr. Slater and the directors had changed their minds, and were not prepared to suspend the scheme completely during discussion on it. But on their promising to do so partially and to supply me with the company's correspondence on the subject minus the portions which Mr. Slater alleged referred to private matters, the consideration of the subject was proceeded with, and at a subsequent meeting of the board a rough statement of objections was put in and explained. It was then agreed that Mr. Slater was to reply to it, and that the subject was to be further discussed in the light of his reply and the correspondence with the company's consulting actuary. But the board here again changed their minds, and will not carry out any part of their undertakings, and it is clear that as I have written to them, the whole procedure was an attempt to temporize and distance opposition on this score at the last meeting. I may mention in passing that the board confessed in the course of the preliminary discussion that they knew nothing of the scheme, nor had they any knowledge of the recent mortality table of the company, nor of the advice of their consulting actuary on the strength of such tables, and Mr. Slater's whole and sole answer to my objections was that he assured us the scheme was good and had the entire approval of Mr. Meikle, as could be seen from his correspondence with the company which unfortunately it was difficult to produce because of some private matters in it!

It will be admitted that whatever the number of schemes an insurance company may put forth to suit the convenience of its clientele the position of the company must remain the same, and that there should be no striking of bargains between an insurance company and its customers. But the Oriental has two schemes—Indian (old scheme) and English (new scheme)—the latter striking a bargain in favour of the customer and the former in favour of the company. Say a person, aged 30, has only Rs. 240 to spare annually. On the Indian scheme these savings will procure for him a policy of a fixed and inexpansible sum of Rs. 6,644, payable at death whenever and wherever it should occur. On the English scheme the same premium of Rs. 240 will secure to him a novel and "revolutionary" policy of an expansible and growing sum of Rs. 6,644 which will swell to 10,000 by yearly increments of Rs. 100. Nay more, if the assured were to journey to England in the second year of his policy and locate a bona-fide residence in English soil after a residence in the European climate for just the one year over a twelve-month, his family will get not only Rs. 6,644 + 200, the sum it would be entitled to if the assured had died on the Indian soil, but the full Rs. 10,000. This scheme is for rewarding longevity; for will not the inducement of a 100 added to their policy every year work a change in the habits and life of the Oriental customers? The genesis of this scheme as given by the insurance in the company's prospectus is worth notice; the scheme has for its origin and basis the belief that expectation of life in India is the same or nearly the same as in England, and the belief is begotten of the knowledge and conviction that the expectation of life in England and India must be the same now-a-days because of the general improvement in Indian sanitation, the effects of education and contact with the educated and European races, and what is equally important, the advantages of hill sanitaria and cheap passages to Europe in cases of sickness. How many of the Oriental clientele avail themselves of these facilities every year Mr. Slater alone can tell! But, indeed, is it not an erratic and dangerous speculation in life assurance to promulgate a scheme on such a basis? Does not the scheme ignore all accumulated knowledge and experience, both scientific and statistical, regarding the influence of climate on the difference in the build and stamina, and the habits and modes of life of two distinct and widely divergent races? And is it not against the most recent experience of the company itself which show that native lives show 21 per cent. more mortality than can be looked for in England? And when it is remembered that this experience is the result of a half-completed experiment to test whether Native lives are as good as English lives in India, for the company has existed only twenty years, *i.e.*, half the period requisite for such an experiment, what is there to show that the result of the full experiment by the Oriental will not confirm the results of recent skilled actuarial calculations, which lay down expectation of life in India 33 per cent. below that in England? The new scheme means reduced premia and increased liability, or a narrowing of the basis of the life fund and widening the amount of claims, if the policyholder ceases the company's funds and take no more from it than they give to it, and surely that would be a novel way of advancing the stability and prosperity of the company. A simple way of gauging the effect of the new scheme on the position of the company in the new feature is to consider for a moment how the company would have stood had the scheme been in operation from the commencement of the company. Up to now all the profits earned do not even come up to 7 lakhs, and those with rates one-third higher than the English rates as per the new scheme. The new scheme means reduction of premia and an increase of liability. Thus calculating the increase on the total outgo of 35 lakhs in claims paid up to date at, say, 2 lakhs, *i.e.*, only one-fifth of the whole amount, and the decrease in the incomes by reduced premia at say 20 lakhs, *i.e.*, only one-fourth of the whole amount now in hand (*viz.* 80 lakhs); and this decrease must make a substantial slice out of the lakhs put down on the credit side of the valuation balance-sheet. It would be interesting to inquire what the excess figure would have come to and on which side of the balance-sheet it would have showed itself.—Yours, &c.,

K. N. BAHADURJI.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

For insolvency, see Summary of Insolvencies.

16-91—In person—Vinayeckrao Sadanand and others *vs* Sadanand J. gonnath and others—Part heard.

35-91—In person—Jamsetjee Framroze Wadiaand Jamsetjee Bezonjee and another—Khunderao, M—Part heard.

21-91—In person—Cassibai *vs* Withaldas Ramjee and others.

42-91—In person—Horah Mahomedally Vullybhai and another *vs* Nawla Shella and others.

41-91—In person—Bai Dhanbai *vs* Rutonbai and others—Jamsetjee K and K.

46-91—In person—Rajammabai *vs* Crishnajee Baloo and another—In person.

52-91—641-92—Trabjee D P and C—For pauper Nathu Tulsidas and another *vs* Poonja Waljee and others—Little S N and B.

53-91—214-91—Trabjee D P and C—Nathoo Tulsidas and another *vs* Poonja Waljee and others—Little, S N and B

Postponed Long Causes

623-92—

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2254 tons, Captain C McFee, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Transvaal, 1731 tons, Captain J Clunie arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Delagoa Bay (21st August), in ballast, and Mr Solomon as cabin and 53 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong south-west, monsoon. She cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-morrow at 7 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem, Captain G Wallusching:—To Trieste—Mr Grattan Geary, Dr and Mrs V Schiffner, Mr and Mrs W T Wood Ellis and infant, Mr and Mrs Skinner and four children, Mr and Mrs H R Carter, Mrs Jerska and Miss O'Brien. To Venice—Mr and Mrs W Winiker and Mr O Spies.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 1694 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (5th September), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Kincaid, Lt Kendall, Mr Heranand Verse, Mr Hajee Moola Fakir, Mrs M P Rodrigues, Mr J Benjamin, Mr Hajee Abdoola, Mulla Ruza and 154 deck. During the voyage she experienced moderate to light mosoon with moderate south-west swell and wind varying from north-west to south-west.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Siam, 1588 tons, Captain H. T. Weighell, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Adelaide—Mr Nelson. For Yokohama —Mr. Hickman. For—Hongkong Mr Watling, Mr R D Tata and servant. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Motilal Nehu and child, Mr Suraynath, Mr S R Chegrige, Mr Justice Bannerjee, the Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr Mahomed Ismail and three servants.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	D Golden Fleece	300	N Way	N F		Captain of the ship
	F Mikalo	230	Pickering	Hull	F Muir & Co	
	G Naderi	1163	McAllister	Zanzibar	B & P S N Co	
	H & I Drachenfels	1030	G Kenneweg	Karachi	M F	
	K Satrunjee	517	Fakira		Shepherd & Co	
	K Bahadurі	328	Keyzar	Not fixed	do	
	L Pomal	547	Fakeer Mangalore	4-9	do	
	M Sabarmati	525	Ahmed	Not fixed	do	
	M Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Not fixed	do	
	O Clan Monroe	1436	Hall	Shields	12-9	M & Co
	O Naseri	811	Raffin	N F	B & P S N Co	
	P LaSeyne	1151	Blanc	Aden & Karachi	9-9	M Co
	Q Leander	1033	Robson	Dunkerque	8-9	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	7-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	3140	H Tait	Liverpool	13-9	W & A Graham & Co.
3	Manilla	282	G Parodi	Genoa	17-9	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	168	Barabino	China	8-9	C Barboro
5	Thames	4113	W A Seaton	Aden	14-9	P & O S N Co
6	Malacca	4045	T W Case	China	N F	P & O Co
7	Marq Bacquehem	3740	Wallusching	Trieste	9-9	A L S N Co.
8	Clitus	1388	M Firth	Calcutta	N F	R Stuart Co
10	Courtfield	405		Liverpool		Shelshipe
11	Paula sp	284	Breymann	Mauritius	10-9	N Jamsetjee
12	Rosetta	2030	Brown	Shanghai	30-9	P & O S N Co
13	Brindisi	2123	Wright	Mauritius	19-9	P & O & C
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner	London, &c	8-9	Graham & Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Sept 5

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Siam (s)	Weighell	China.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Rangoon
	King Arthur (s)	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf
	Transvaal (s)	Clunie	Karachi
	Carthage (s)	De Horne	London

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra, for Karachi, &c
" Drachenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Australia (s), 2321, Tait
Mikado (s), 2305, Pickering
Larnaca (s), 1492, Gardner
Leander (s), 1888, Robson
Clan Monroe (s), 1437, Dall
Drachenfels (s), 1835, Kenneweg
Manilla (s), 2583, Parodi
Marq Bacquehem (s), 2740, Wallusching
Courtfield (s), 2105, Sheldrake
Bisagno (s), 1493, Barabino
Malacca (s), 2616, Case
Rosetta (s), 2039, Browne
La Seyne (s), 1115, Blanc
Thames (s), 2101, Seaton
Brindisi (s), 2102, Wright
Paula (bq), 284, Breymann
Tarapaca (bq), 495
Kong Beng (s), 932, Pigot
Clitus (s), 1388, Frith
Loch Tay (s), 3412, Lee
Sultan (s), 1775, Collin

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive, Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry,
R I M S Warren Hastings
Abyssinia, Magdala } Turret-ships.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.				
1	Coa s	Couper	Moulmein, Aug 25.	
	Lawada s	Smith	Bombay, Aug 11.	
	Maharaja s	Morgan	Rangoon, Aug 23.	
	Mahratta s	Bannatyne	Liverpool, Aug 1.	
3	Clan Mackenzie s	Wilson	Liverpool, July 28.	
	Bentala s	Filmer	Bombay.	
	Ceylon s	Baker	London, August 3.	

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2.—Steamers Umzinto, Hooldana and Palamcotta.
September 3.—Steamer Nuddea.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—7 cases polished plate glass, Kurrimjee Sullemanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—50 cases whisky, A B L Cooper and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—21 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 150 drums turpentine, T F Bengaleo; 12 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co; 31 cases veneer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 cases medicine, &c, Mohanlal Amersey and Co; 12 cases printing ink, John Dickinson and Co.

Carthage s—15 cases gin, Noel and Richards.

Clyde s—3 cases medicine, W Narotum and Co.

Horatio s—5 cases medicine, W Narotum and Co.

Shanghai s—3 cases medicine, W Narotum and Co.

Formosa s—8 cases medicine, W Narotum and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—25 cases foolscap papers and 2 cases lamps, A Blaschcek and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baria s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Postonjee Manockjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baria s—40 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—150 bales wool, M Cassambhoy and Co; 425 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 101 bales wool, C Vussonjee; 6 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy; 1 bale hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 58 hides and 57 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 120 bales wool, B Hurbhum.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—1 box gold bars (Rs 33,500), Ralli Brothers; 16 cwts ivory, H Lalljee; 7½ cwts ivory, Abdoolrehman Ahmed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kakerbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—1315 cwts myrabolams, The South Indian Export Co; 1009 cwts myrabolams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leander s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2880 cwts castorseed and 6500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—229 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2 cases woollen carpets, Fleming, Shaw and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mikado s—5 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

Australia s—3 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—1½ chests opium, L Chuttoo.

Bisagno s—133 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 cwts bysabolo, 31 cwts jurdaloo, Quan Lun Exoo; 43 cwts sharkfins and 25 cwts fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co.

Malacca s—150 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 75 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 18 bales twist, Fleming, Shaw and Co; 56 cwts fennel seed, Quan Lun Exoo; 120 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 382 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 93 cwts fennelseed, and 177 cwts myrabolams, Quan Lun Exoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—16 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 12 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 21 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, H Ramgopal.

Malacca s—130 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 225 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 4 bales twist, and 26 bales piece-goods, C Bomonjee and Co; 37 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 8 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Mein, Major, Bo, 21st B I, on leave, from Deolalee.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Barren, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Sap and Miners, on furlough, from Kirkee.

Kirtikar, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Thana.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Griffith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, to rejoin, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Souter, Lt, Bengal, I S C, on duty, to Nowshera.

Clothier, Capt, Aden, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to Europe.

Coke, Major, Bo, R H A, on duty, to England.

Sanders, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

Haywood, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.

Barren, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Sap and Miners, on furlough, to England.

Parry, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.

Gunter, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1st Norf Regt, (H P), to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th September, 1894.

The Second Ladies' Concert will be held at the Esplanade Hotel, Fort, this evening, commencing at 9 p.m. Open to all members and their lady friends.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th September, 1894.

1. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt G Lund, from the 5th September to 4th October next both days inclusive.

2. Lieut. D J Sharp will take over charge of "E" Co during the absence of Captain G Lund on leave.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

A TRIFLING amount of extra Indian Council Bills on Calcutta was allotted yesterday at 1s. 1 27-32d., which is 1-16d. higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged at 102 3/8, and 110¼, respectively, *ex-div.* Four per cent. Rupee Securities remained at 58 7-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d., say, to 29 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 5/8 cent cheaper, at 64⅜ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·85⅛ cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 104¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at 25·18¼.

The Bank of England weekly Returns issued in London yesterday, showed that, at 70 per cent. of the Liabilities, the Bank's Reserve had remained unchanged since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate was still 2 per cent. and the rates of discount ½ per cent. on short London Bills, and 7-8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 31½s., per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier, and Linseed at 39s., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Hamburg, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market easier.

An advance of 1-16d., per lb., took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 29-32d. per lb.; and arrivals were -32d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 13-16d., both for September and January-February deliveries. The market closed steady, all round, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians.

In New York, 6 15-16d. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton; but October Futures were 5 points lower, at 6·83 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the opening receipts of the new season compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Thursday's Receipts	6,000	13,000	7,500
Five days' do.	31,000	22,000	33,600
Since 1st instant	31,000	22,000	33,600

Here, the feeling in Cotton has been quiet, with next to nothing doing; but with prices all unchanged. Next to no business has been reported, the Mills having taken only 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 157-64; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 160; while exporters have contracted for 400 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 205 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent by shippers, on the basis of previous rates, and in a quiet market.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export; and the tone of the market is steady at previous quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:

Cotton	543 bales.
Wheat	5,545 cwt.
Linseed	1,137 "
Rapeseed	589 "
Castorseed	798 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged; and nothing of importance has been done to-day, except some Poppy Seed, for May shipment to Antwerp at 18s., and Dunkirk at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been most irregular and erratic throughout the day, opening at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates business transpired, and a small enquiry springing up for Bank Paper, in which Banks joined, rates gave way temporarily to 1s. 1 5/8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32d. Demand, at which again more business was reported. Ere long, however, orders from outside to sell steadied things again, 1s. 1 11-16d. Telegraphic having been done for October-November transfer; then Merchants' Bills at 1s. 1 25-32d.; and finally at 1s. 1 13-16d., at three months' sight. Private Telegraphic was also reported, first at 1s. 1 11-16d., then at 1s. 1 23-32d., and 1s. 1¾d.; and Sales of forward Bank Telegraphic were also reported, for transfer in 1895 at 1s. 1 21-32d.: and of Merchants' Paper at 1s. 1 25-32d., 1s. 1 13-16d., and 1s. 27-32d., at three months' sight. From Calcutta we hear that rates are steadier than here, and this market closed firmer again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-16 to 25-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 23-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 1 13-16d. "
Francs do.	1·45¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 7-8 for Fours, and at 103 for 3½ per Cents, both for Money; but rates advanced in a firm market, 103⅜ and 103 1-16 for each denomination, respectively, having been quoted at the close.

SHARES have been quiet upon the whole; but we note the following alterations in Mill Scrip, say, an advance of Rs. 10 in Jamshed Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit, and Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in David, Hindustan, Swadeshi, and Western India. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 l

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BETTING ON ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The following is the latest betting on the St. Leger :—

11 to 8 on Ladas.
100 to 30 against Matchbox.
9 to 1 „ Amiable.
20 to 1 „ None-the-Wiser.
25 to 1 „ Throstle.
33 to 1 „ Hornbeam.
50 to 1 „ Stowmarket
and on other horses 100 to 1 against.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

JAPANESE DESIGNS ON SHANGHAI.

RUMOURED JAPANESE DESIRE FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Japanese Government has threatened to withdraw its promise not to molest Shanghai if work in the Kiangnan Arsenal is continued by the Chinese. Inasmuch as no activity is being displayed in this Arsenal it is assumed that the Japanese have some ulterior motive in making such a threat, and that possibly their idea is to provoke the British Government to intervene in the war.

LATER.

Telegrams received from the Far East state that the Japanese have occupied a large island to the westward of Port Arthur, and are strongly fortifying it to serve as a base of operations.

A portion of the fleet has returned to Japan to convoy fresh transports carrying large reinforcements of Japanese troops.

The Chinese are strengthening the defences of Port Arthur and constructing new fortifications on the landward side of the town.

MEDITATED ATTACK ON PEKIN.

YOKOHAMA, SEPT. 7.

Reuter's agent learns that Marshal Tamagata has sailed to take command of the Japanese Army which will shortly number one hundred thousand men.

It is believed here that an attack on Pekin is meditated.

FIGHTING ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Later telegrams received from Lagos state that Captain Lalor, who was wounded whilst fighting against the Chief Nana, on the Coast of Benin, has since died. Encounters with the men of the hostile Chief continue, and Captain Seaife has been wounded in a subsequent skirmish.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY IN THE SOUDAN.

Despite the persistent reports that continue to be circulated of the readiness of the British Government to despatch an expedition to the Soudan to co-operate with an Italian force from Kassala for the suppression of the Mahdists, it is stated on the best authority that there is no intention of undertaking such an expedition, nor has any proposal been made by the Italian Government for a joint advance on Khartoum.

DISASTER TO A BRITISH CRUISER.

Intelligence has been received by the Admiralty that the British Cruiser Kingarooma is ashore on the Mallicollo Reef, in the New Hebrides. The officers and crew are believed to be safe and assistance has been sent them.

THE KHEDIVE IN EUROPE.

ROME, SEPT. 7.

His Highness the Khedive arrived at Florence to-day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The death is announced of Admiral Inglefield.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

It has been decided now to dispose of the following Bills during the Simla session of the Viceroy's Council :—The Bill to amend certain enactments in connection with the Army Bill, the Indian Articles of War, the Indian Penal Code, and the Whipping Act Bills. The following Bills will also be introduced :—The Bill to exclude Military Buildings from Municipal Taxation, the Boats Registration Bill, and the new Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act. The others will remain over till the Calcutta Session, including the New Indian Companies' Act, which will be revised and amended in certain important sections. Owing to further proposals having been received from Mr. Banaji and others interested, it has been found contrary to the original intention, and it is impossible to dispose of or even introduce this Bill in Simla as the Government of India promised that all Bills of importance should be taken in hand during the Calcutta session. Other Bills of small importance may also be introduced.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The total amount tendered for conversion of the four per cent. loans in India, on the 6th September, amounted to twenty-one lakhs.

LATER.

It is now quite decided that the remaining portion of the 1865 Loan, if not converted up to the 17th September, will be then advertised for further conversion at once.

TARIFF VALUATIONS.

Revised tariff valuations will be taken into consideration in December next by the Government of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The following admissions to the Staff Corps are notified :—Lt. Stewart and H. Rice.

Leave has been granted to the following Officers :—Colonel Brownlow and Captain R. Warren, for one year.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—Captain Dodgson, for three months ; and Captain C. Rose, for six months.

Thirty-five Native Officers are admitted to the Order of British India.

The services of Colonel W. Vertue are, for the present, placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Hodson has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

Colonel Mackenzie's appointment to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad has been notified.

Commander R. Brownlow has been appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander Jones, retired.

Mr. E. Lund is re-posted to the office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The services of Mr. G. Carmichael have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. R. Thomas has been appointed a trustee of the Indian Museum, vice Mr. Thurston, resigned.

The following have been notified to accompany his Excellency the Viceroy on tour :—Colonels Cuningham, Babington, Smith, and Durand, Doctor Franklin, and Mr. A. Williams, Lady Elgin, and the three Lady Bruces joining at Lahore. Aides-des-Camp will also be present, joining the tour at different stages.

Staff Corps—The following promotion has been notified :—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major S. Graves.

CHOLERA IN THE MANDALAY JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 7.

In all thirteen cases of cholera have occurred in the Mandalay jail with seven deaths, out of a population of nearly eleven hundred. It has been decided to move all prisoners with sentences of five years and under to two years to the flats, moored in the river. The first case occurred on the 18th July, the second on the 17th August, and since then there have been eleven cases.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The opening match of the polo tournament between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Horse, will be played on Monday, the winners playing the Durhams on Thursday. On Tuesday, the 7th Hussars will play the Bombay Gymkhana, the winners playing the Lancers on Thursday.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

Owing to the delay in the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch regarding the army re-organisation scheme little time will be left for the final disposal of the matter at Simla, still all but final details will be settled before the Government breaks up.

A CASE OF RUNNING AMUCK.

It is reported from Pishin that a Pathan, belonging to the Biluch Regiment, yesterday, shot two villagers and then made to the hills, where he is said to be ensconced, threatening to shoot all who approach. The police and the levies have been ordered to shoot him down.

THE POONA GAYAN SAMAJ ANNUAL CONCERT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7

The annual concert of the Gayan Samaj took place this afternoon in the presence of the Governor, and a large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. After the programme of music Rao Bahadur Dandekar thanked his Excellency on behalf of the society for the support he had given. He said the Samaj endeavoured to spread the knowledge of Indian music, and regretted that Indian music was not taught in schools. Indian music, he said, was founded on a system as scientific as any other. Lord Harris, in reply, thanked them for the invitation, but confessed his inability to appreciate native music, but thought the Samaj was doing good work in introducing Indian music, and he hoped that later on it might be introduced into the school curriculum.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SECOND DAY.

The Harris Football Tournament was continued to-day. In the first match the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment defeated the Leinsters by five goals to love. The winners played an excellent game, but the Leinsters showed little combination. The second match between the Royal Scots and the 7th Hussars was a close one, resulting in the Scot scoring two goals to one. The Scots sho wed capital form and play.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Infantry Grenadiers—2nd Lieutenant Heale, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

12th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, 2nd-in-Command, officiating Commandant, to be Commandant. Captain Hogge, Wing Commander, officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, and Captain Hazelgrove, Wing Officer, officiating Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander, with effect from the 5th September, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, who has vacated.

Surgeon-Captain Stalkarff, Army Medical Staff, has been transferred from general duty, Bombay District, to general duty, Sind District.

The undermentioned non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Unattached List, has been awarded a silver medal without gratuity for long service and good conduct :—Store Sergeant James Coleburt, Ordnance Department.

THE BAPAT COMMISSION.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, SEPT. 7.

The Baroda Commission met to-day, in chambers, Mr. Kanga appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Gokhle for the defence. Upwards of thirty-five charges of bribery and extortion were submitted. A copy was furnished to the defence. The Commission considered Mr. Bapat's application for admission to bail, and ordered ten thousand rupees in personal recognisances and a surety in a like amount. At the request of the defence the prosecution consented to a postponement till the 20th inst. The defence desired the 24th ; but the Commissioners fixed the 17th. The application of the defence for the engagement of foreign counsel was readily granted by the Government.

INAUGURATION OF A HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 7.

Major-General Sir Richard Stewart, K.C.B., Commanding Secunderabad District, presided, this evening, at the opening ceremony of the "Bai Pherozebai Edulji Chenoi Hospital for Women and Children," at Secunderabad. A great gathering witnessed the ceremony, many prominent Europeans and Natives being present, while the Volunteer Band filled in the waiting interval with music. In addressing the president, Mr. Shapurji Edulji Chenoi, one of the most public-spirited citizens of Hyderabad, stated that the hospital was erected in fulfilment of the wishes of his deceased mother who set apart seven thousand rupees for the purpose, to which Mr. Shapurji added a similar sum to complete the object ; while his father, Mr. Edulji Sorabji Chenoi, provided one thousand rupees in order to form a fund for the maintenance of the institution. Mr. Edulji Sorabji Chenoi handed over Rs. 500 for the purchase of instruments and Rs. 200 for the outlay of a garden. The president, replying to the address, referred to the excellent object to which the sums were devoted and warmly eulogised the benevolence of the donor. Sir Richard alluded to the importance of the institution, and added that the public could not but view with gratitude the institution that perpetuated the memory of a charitable lady. At the end of the address Sir Richard moved to the door of the hospital, which he was requested to open by Mr. Edulji, who handed him a silver key for the purpose. The lock and key were both made of silver, and were subsequently presented to the General who went over the wards and expressed great satisfaction at the admirable arrangements. The ceremony concluded with three cheers for the General, and the distribution of nosegays and garlands.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Malwa arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's *s. s.* Imperator, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 7.

German mail-steamer Hohenstaufen from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	102 3-8 ex
3 per cent. Rentes.....	104¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110⅜ ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 7-16
Bar Silver	29 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week, ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total bullion, £39,800,000, decrease, £100,000 ; public deposits, £4,400,000, decrease, £1,000,000 ; other deposits, £39,400,000, increase, £500,000 ; other securities, £19,500,000, increase, £200,000 ; notes and gold, £31,900,000, decrease, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 70 per cent. of the liabilities.

BLANK CARTRIDGES AND RIOTERS.

REGARDING the prohibition of use of blank cartridges by Police in suppressing riots the following resolution was issued last evening :—

Bombay Castle, 5th September, 1894.

Resolution.—The main object in view is to ensure that the utmost humanity shall be used in dealing with rioters which is consistent with the maintenance of the public safety. Accordingly, the Government of India has decided to maintain the orders issued on November 28th, 1893, to the effect that blank cartridge should never be served out to Police employed to suppress a riot. Whenever, therefore, there is any prospect that an armed force will be employed to disperse an unlawful assembly under the orders of a Magistrate or of an Officer in charge of a Police Station under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the public should be at once reminded that if, after due warning and in the last resort, it becomes necessary to fire on the mob, ball or buckshot will be used at the first round, whether by the Police or the troops employed.

BOMBAY ANIMAL IMPORTS.

DURING the official year ending March last 5,999 animals were imported into Bombay from the following places :—Persian Gulf, 4,445 horses and 17 donkeys ; England, 54 horses ; Australia, 1,109 horses ; Mauritius, 4 horses ; Austria-Hungary, 11 horses ; Ceylon, 8 horses ; China, 1 horse ; Indian ports, 218 horses and 110 cattle ; and Italy, 8 horses and 14 donkeys. The imports of horses for the year show an increase of 1,552 as compared with the previous importing season. The greatest increase comes from the Persian Gulf, which stands at 1,310, next comes Australia with 311, and England 38, whereas Indian ports show a decrease of 139. One vessel passed through Bombay conveying 110 Walers for Madras, and another with two elephants for the Sultan of Zanzibar.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 16.

THE *culte* of Coventry's Patron Saint, Lady Godiva, the pioneer of woman's unconventional riding attire, has not caught on amongst her country people. Coventry still provides the mounts, but not the enthusiasm to champion the doughty female who rides through the town in a pair of knickerbockers. There is a dead-set made throughout the land against the wearers of the divided skirt. The natives look askance at them, the innkeepers refuse to put them up. You may travel without marriage lines, or a baptismal certificate, and you will be hospitably entertained without enquiry as to your character or antecedents ; but woe betide you if you arrive without an overskirt ! Propriety is calculated by the yard of clothing—and if you have not enough to trail a foot or so in the gutter, no matter where else it is lacking, your reputation is lost—your doom is sealed ! You may buy a biscuit or a mummyfied sandwich and munch it on the roadside ; but you must give up hope of bed and board. The English inn-keeper's back *is* up, and his door shut, against the up-to-date amazons, the tweed-breeched Lady Godivas on wheels, and he will have none of them.

***

So—this is the irony of measuring virtue by the draper's yard—the lady cyclist spins along the road in manly emancipation from the thrall of petticoats until with an appetite for beer and beefsteak she sees the smoke of the village chimneys arising through the trees in the distance. Then from her little compendium of travelling tools—oil can, wrench, and pneumatic tyre bellows—she takes a garment which, like charity, is calculated to cover a multitude of iniquities, and donning it in the modest shadow of a hedge, rides up to the inn-door with the proud consciousness of looking a decent British female in the eyes of the most ultra-particular hotel-keeper.

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This absurd state of warfare between inn-keeper and the breeched lady tourist is not likely to last. Fashion on wheels will over-ride the prudery of the one, and the peculiarity of the other. Already the French—the pioneers of every change of costume—have recognised the need of a dress specially adapted with divided kilt skirt or knicker-bockers for cycling. To ride out in an everyday, lubberly flapping gown, which when in motion is not nearly so modest as the divided garment, whatever it is at rest in the hotel coffee-room, would be abhorrent to the dainty French idea which exacts for every occasion its distinctive and appropriate garb. So through the length and breadth of France the biped lady cyclist is accepted as a matter of course and no remark is made on her apparel.

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What the French *modiste* ordains the English woman will adopt and the English public eye will turn to—not immediately perhaps, but sooner or later. It took us some time to discard our sack bathing gowns. At first there was as great an outcry against the unmodesty of the bloomer swimming costume even with its prudish tunic to the knees, as there is now against the cycling knickers. And still in spite of the danger and disagreeability of being overclad in the water there are people who think some kind of petticoat or frill from the waist *de rigueur* with swimming dress.

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Fashionable Paris has taken up cycling much more enthusiastically than smart society in London or New York ; in America and here it is a private pastime amongst the "Upper Ten" who indulge it on "the quiet" in their own parks and pleasure grounds and leave the public streets and thoroughfares to lady riders of the professional or business classes. But in Paris the spin through the Bois de Boulogne is part of the fashionable young lady's daily programme. The fair Parisian does not mount at her own door that would be *infra dig.* Attired in the most elegant little riding suit—a thing of beauty which costs Monsieur *le mari* quite as much as a dinner dress—and enveloped in her carriage wrap, she drives in her coupe to the Bois de Boulogne, where her footman assists her on her machine, and in company with her "set" she takes an exhilarating "constitutional."

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To most Frenchwomen on the sunny side of life and very few ever allow themselves to be on the other—cycling is a welcome exercise. It keeps down their natural tendency to become too fat, and it gives them an opportunity to display pretty feet, graceful figures, and elegant riding costumes—much more important points, with them than with us. As a race, our women do not run into superfluous flesh, nor, though we like to look well, do we set our hearts and souls on the display of our feet, our frocks, and our figures. So while we take up cycling seriously with a view to touring in manly fashion and may be making a record, they do so joyously as the butterfly displaying its wings in the sunshine.

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Men are having their fun at the expense of women cyclists on account of the sad fate of the Toledo ladies who lately engaged in a race on wheels. Every one of the competitors fainted in the home stretch—which "was as it should be," said an unsympathetic bachelor. An almost equally discreditable finish was put to the Austrian ladies' long distance march, the competitor in this case having just "go" enough to get into the train and come home. Poor women ! how they must have been laughed at on their arrival.

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The moral of such catastrophes is that girls should have early training in physical exercises, you cannot make reliable muscles in a moment. Weight for weight women and men have equal capacity for endurance if they have had equal physical and mental training. What practice and preparation does for women is seen in the feats that some of them at present performed. Very few men could dive as a woman dops from the roof of the Westminster Aquarium, more than a hundred feet, into a swimming tank ; and still fewer could compete in nerve and muscle with Zoe, the famous lady acrobat, who is shot from a catapult into space and, after her aerial somersault, alights on her feet smiling, and blowing kisses to the spectators. It is almost all a matter of training. Hitherto it has been thought more important for a woman to look pretty than to be strong—in future the ideal woman will be both.

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With the fear of the inquisitorial age of the British innkeeper upon us it is difficult to say what is the fittest style of cycling costume. *Woman* supplies paper patterns for a couple of smart, business-like, and not too outrageously unfeminine costumes ; that is to say to the kind in which Sir Benjamin Richardson and our other critics would recognize the fact of our femininity—as if a woman could ever except in very rare cases conceal it. One is an accordeon-pleated blouse, basque, and very full knickerbockers coming below the calf, of grey Sura alpaca with a white enamelled leather belt. The other is costume of green serge with a pleated skirt and Russian blouse trimmed with fancy braid. High tan laced boots and stockings to match should be worn with costumes.

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According to a writer in the *Healthy and Artistic Dress Union* Journal a practical, lady cyclist should, firstly, wear nothing but wool, if a close-fitting bodice is desired even its lining should be woollen ; and, secondly, no garment should be tight in any part. "To the thoughtful women," says Miss Margaret Booth Scott, the author of the paper, "these two principles appear so entirely obvious as a precaution for health that she might question the necessity for their mention." Yes how often do we see ladies on the road wearing stays, a multiplicity of skirts, the ordinary steeled or boned jacket bodice, with its upright collar "finished off" by frilling or worse still by a starched linen collar ? I have seen many such, chiefly on the front seat of a tandem, and as long as the man behind keeps fresh and vigorous they progress in spite of corsets and collar.

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Evidently Miss Margaret Booth Scott would not approve of cycling *a la parisienne* ; for she is no advocate of corsets—and what Frenchwoman would under any circumstance sacrifice her stays ? One could hardly wish them to do so with any regard for that decency which we all love to uphold, for however well our ascetically built figures might bear the ordeal of being stay-less it could never suit the plump redundancy of the Frenchwoman's formation—who would look anyhow like an ill-filled sack of corn, inclined to wobble in every direction.

***

However speaking for Englishwomen, Miss Booth Scott says :—"Stays should be entirely abandoned when undergoing exertion, not only for the sake of ease but also to avoid the heavy strain laid upon heart and lungs in attempting to breathe deeply and rapidly, while there is pressure on any part of the thorax. By the contracting and expanding of the muscles and lungs the actual size of the thorax is constantly varying. It is, therefore, obvious that the stiff, unyielding corset, fitted and put on when the body is in a state of repose, must impede the movement of the muscles and considerably lessen the working power of the rider."

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Instead of a pair of stays Miss Booth Scott has a strong but elastic band one and a half inches wide fitting below the waist and above the hips which girding of the loins, as she calls it, has a distinctly bracing effect on the nerves and muscles. For the rest, she finds a combination garment knickerbockers fitting the hips, with a princess robe three or four inches off the ground, and two and a half or three yards in width, the pleasantest, safest, and at the same time the least remarkable style of dress for cycling.

THE Egyptian Hall in the Vatican Museum has been much improved by the removal of some Chinese antiquities and the addition of some important objects that were formerly in the Vatican Library. The Pope has been to the Assyrian Hall, and has expressed his pleasure to the Director-General, Galli, at the improvements he had introduced.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 18.

WHAT is more mysterious than the unknown which you cannot see ? It is the Inaccessible which you can see and cannot reach. I am at this moment oppressed with the mystery of the Inaccessible. It lies right in front of the window, a long blue streak rising above the horizon ; in the brightest and clearest days it is no more than a blue streak ; in days overcast it is a narrow dim line of a deeper grey than sky or ocean ; sometimes on quite clear days it suddenly vanishes as if it was submerged beneath the overwhelming wave. It is the Inaccessible, because, owing to circumstances which need not be explained, this observer's movements are limited ; he can with difficulty pass from couch to chair, and from chair to couch. Before his window is a broad V-shaped expanse of sea and sky ; and on the horizon lies this long blue streak—the Inaccessible. There are cliffs around the Inaccessible, I know, with wildfowl in myriads ; there are caves, stretches of sand, beaches of seaweed and boulder, shells, and strange sea-shapes ; the water round the boulders and under the cliffs is lit with a wondrous light ; it is an island of Fairy Land ; the flowers which grow upon its slopes are of a deeper, lovelier colour than those of the mainland. Day and night it is a land of peace and quiet, save for the crying of the sea birds and the beating of the waves upon the beaches, and the calling of the cattle. Why did we come here ? Partly to achieve the Inaccessible. And there it is before our eyes, and here are we, crawling from couch to chair, still gazing wistfully at the narrow ribbon of blue lying between the sky and the sea !

The month of August—I have only just made this discovery—is the month of reading. We are all of us scattered ; our friends are here, there, and everywhere ; one family is at Chagford ; another at St. Margaret's Bay ; another at Cromer ; another at Whitby ; two or three more in Switzerland, and so on ; we ourselves are in the quietest village possible ; we know nobody—stay—did we hear that the Snowdon-Thompsons are in the next village ? The weather in August, as we discovered last week, is almost always showery ; the young people cannot be always bathing ; few girls like walking in the rain ; it is absurd to sit talking all day ; so we read. Everybody reads. We get through a great deal of reading. Nay, we read steadily ; there is no inducement to hurry ; we turn back, even, to enjoy the fine phrase and the balanced period. For my own part, I have long made of August the month of reading. There are thousands of people like ourselves scattered about in seaside lodgings, each family with two sitting rooms, all reading. If our editors recognised this fact, they would make their magazines and their weeklies, for August and September, triumphs of brightness and cleverness. Now is their chance. At home we turn over the pages, we look at this and that, and throw the thing aside ; we have got work, engagements, affairs to occupy us. Here we become critical and appreciative. Reserve, dear and respected Editor, your best stories, your finest essays, your most brilliant effects for August and September.

What a long time it seems since the memorable day when Lord Beaconsfield met Mr. Tracy Turnerelli and accorded to him that hand grasp for which Mr. Turnerelli had worked so hard and endured so much ! It is so long ago that those who remember the Event would probably believe that both the actors in that memorable scene had joined the majority. It is not so. Happily, one remains. Mr. Turnerelli is still with us, and still active. He has sent round a circular on the subject of the Laureateship. He desires this office to be suppressed, on the ground that it is too late to be selling Royal praises for £75 a year and a cask of wine. There is no cask of wine, however, and there are no Royal praises. Mr. Turnerelli may be easy in his mind ; the Birthday Ode has been defunct for a hundred years. In the good old days the Birthday Ode was set to music and solemnly sung in the presence of the King, the Queen, the Princes and Princesses, the Ladies-in-waiting, and the Gentlemen in attendance. The choir of St. George's Chapel sang the ode. No doubt the King had the habit of the words, which he followed while the choir sang.

Great Cæsar spoke ; back rolled the murmurous tide ;
Sedition quailed and Revolution died ;
The echoes caught the words from peak to peak—
Shall earth keep silence should the Monarch speak ?
Britannia breathed. High on the helm of State
George guides the ship. Great George ! Oh! George the Great!

Then while the voices took up the words, "Great—George—Great—George—Great—Great—G r e a t—Great—George !" the King pointed to the words. "My dear," he said, "the Laureate has surpassed himself. Strange how these poets are ever ready with striking and original, even noble, thoughts !" He beat time with his fingers on the arm of his chair. "Oh ! George the Great—the Great—the Great Beautiful indeed ! " These soul-inspiring strains are no more demanded of the poet. Mr. Turnerelli may reassure himself. And, since he has been placed in the list of candidates by a weekly paper, he will perhaps re-consider his announcement that on no account will he accept the post.

Mr. Tracy Turnerelli issues, as well as this grand Refusal, a warning to the Press not to drive the country to war with Russia over the Corean business. Very good. Let us all take as much care as we can. It is a very interesting business, and may produce all kinds of consequences. For instance, if the war is long and serious, may it not be the one thing wanting to make China exert herself and become, as she easily can, a great—perhaps the greatest —Military Power in the world ? Then, instead of going to war with us, Russia will want us and France as allies to resist a Mongol movement west. Look at the map of Asia—consider the immense tract which is Chinese. Not one inch of that territory is ever touched by Russia. Why ? Because China is—China.

I do not think that poets generally want to see the Laureateship abolished. For my own part, not being a poet, and therefore not entitled perhaps to a hearing, I should be very sorry to see it abolished. Not to speak of Chaucer, and others who were called Laureates—Skelton was Laureate of Oxford and of Louvain—there has been a regular succession of official Laureates for 300 years, and among them such names as Ben Johnson, Spenser, Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, Tennyson ; it is the *only* recognition of literature offered by the State ; it is the one single attempt of the State to show the people that poetry is a thing worthy of honour ; the difficulty of selection is no argument for the abolition of a post ; the appointment of one out of many who may seem to have equal claims ought not to be taken as a slight upon the others ; the fact that no living poet occupies so high a position as Tennyson cannot be urged as a reason for abolishing the post. Otherwise, when an archbishop dies, the office of archbishop might be abolished for want of a successor as learned and as pious. For these, among other reasons, I hope that a successor may soon be appointed.

The *City Press* publishes a numerical statement of the Liverymen entitled to vote in the election of Members for the City. Only members of City Companies have this right, so that, although the City contains at least a million men by day, those who vote are only 7632 in all. Monstrous ! cries the Reformer. Not at all monstrous. Nothing that is historical is monstrous. It is a survival of the time when everyone who worked or carried on any business in the City must belong to a City Company. The City members represent the City trades. Whether we should get better representatives by giving a vote to every clerk in the City is doubtful. Meantime, who are the members of the Companies ? Why, they are of every rank, degree, condition, and profession. A good many of the Companies represent trades long since dead—Bowyers, Fletchers, Girdlers, Loriners, Pattenmakers, Scriveners are no longer in existence. But their Companies survive. And why do men flock to one Company more than another ? The Loriners, for instance, head the list with 424 members. What considerations induce a man to become a Loriner ? The smallest Company is that of the Carmen—only four in number. Why are there no more Carmen ? Of Fletchers there are only twelve left. Why does a man become a Fletcher ? I believe that it is not easy to become a member of the richer Companies ; this may explain why there are only 112 Mercers, only 226 Drapers, against these 424 Loriners. These things are above the comprehension of an outsider. But let us listen to no mischievous talk about abolishing the Companies. London is the only City of Europe which has preserved her old organisation. Nobody is hurt, or trammelled in any way, by the preservation of the Companies. The wealthier of them—most are quite poor—use their wealth with wisdom and beneficence. If their money were swept into the coffers of the State and their Halls sold, as the Bishop of London sells his Churches, nobody would be one penny the better, and a thousand good and valuable institutions would fall with them. But they have banquets. Why should they not have banquets ? It is the custom from time immemorial—the good old custom—for the Companies to feast. The gathering lends dignity and honour to the trade. The meanest craftsman felt ennobled when he marched behind his banner to church and thence to his hall, where he feasted in state and beheld the countenances of great merchants and nobles and even Princes. If I were a younger man I would join, if that were allowed, some City Company—say, the Scriveners, of whom there are thirty-six—and perpaps—in time—become a Common Councilman ; next—who knows ?—an Alderman ; lastly—oh ! Heavens !—my Lord Mayor himself ! Dreams ! Idle dreams ! We waste our age in fond regret over what might have been. If five-and-thirty years ago, say, in the year 1860, one had joined the Scriveners ! Why, they have never once had a novelist in the Mansion House ! What an Event ? What an Honour would such an elevation confer upon literature !

THE heavy rain which has again fallen in the Simla hills during the last few days has further damaged the cart road to Kalka, but through-communication has been maintained uninterruptedly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN order to commemorate the marriage of his daughter, the Czar has issued a ukase directing the foundation of an educational establishment for women, to bear the name of "The Xenia Institute."

MR. J. KIDSTON, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association, drew attention to the infringement and consequent suspension of local agreements. There was no doubt, he said, that certain business had been secured at rates below the agreement, and it only remained for the offices interested to obtain full rates for ther policies or to cancel them.

DR. WALTER SAISE, Manager of the East Indian Railway collieries, has issued an exhaustive account of the Giridih or Karharbari coal-field. He estimates the total original wealth of the field at about 124 million tons, or allowing for faults, trap, intrusions, and loss in working, about 93 million tons. Some ten million tons have already been raised, and the remaining 83 millions would not be exhausted until the year 2032 at the present rate of working. The East Indian Railway Company has raised less than six million out of a total of over 64 million tons, and at the present output of 400,000 tons per annum the deposits owned by the company will not be exhausted until the year 2039. It is interesting to learn that in the Karharbari coal-field inclines are still used, even when the scene of operations is 500 feet below the surface, in order that the men may walk to their work. Dr. Saise states that the miner and his wife like the comparative freedom of this mode of ingress and egress, as opposed to shafts in which the work people can only be raised when coal-mining ceases. For this reason efforts are made to preserve the incline roads.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* thus moralises : How often parents expect too much of their children ! They are unwilling to believe that any child of theirs can be lacking in brain power and, with an honest desire to further their children's interest, they give them opportunities of entering professions in which success depends upon qualities other than downright perseverance and power of memory. Many a dull lad passes his professional examinations, but his success is due to hard painful work which strains his mental powers to the utmost capacity. Such a lad's future is not doubtful. He can never hope to gain more than a bare pittance by the practice of his profession. However, there is room for every one on this fair earth of ours. Vast tracts of country still remain unexplored. The mineral wealth of Borneo and the vegetable products of British Guiana richly repay men who choose to leave the beaten track. The South Sea Islands with their wealth of coffee and copra invite settlers, and if their climate is thought too enervating, the broad savannah lands of the Argentine Republic offer a pleasant alternative.

SOME time ago, writes a contemporary, we drew attention to the disorganization in the Bombay-China trade which followed on the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. A volume of returns of the foreign trade of Calcutta which has just been issued exhibits similar results as the outcome of the same economic causes. The quantity of opium shipped from Calcutta to China fell from 40,427 to 30,729 cwt., the value declining from 341 to 233 lakhs. With the closing of the mints the price of opium fell at once, and though subsequently it somewhat recovered, it was still on the 30th June last much below the old figure. Opium shipments have never been so small in previous years. Similarly, there was a marked falling off in the shipments of cotton twist. These were abnormally high in 1892-3, but no such reaction as took place last year could have been explained without reference to the effect produced by the closure of the mints. The decline in quantity was from 10¼ to 2 million pounds, and in value from 34½ to 7 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton fell in even a more remarkable manner from 18,000 to 2,000 cwt., the lowest figure ever touched before. The exports of borax, castor-oil, and saltpetre, which are items of some importance in the Calcutta-Hongkong trade, were also affected, and, on the whole, the total trade declined in value from 520 to 399 lakhs, or, 23 per cent.

IN his annual trade report for 1892-3 Mr. O'Coner remarked that Russian oil was completely displacing American oil in the Indian market, the imports of petroleum from Russia having nearly doubled in three years, while those from the United States had fallen off heavily. It is clear, however, from the experience of last year that the Americans have no intention of yielding the market without a severe struggle. In 1892-3 the imports of the oil from the United States and Russia were practically equal at a little over 20 million gallons ; but last year the imports from the States rose to over 38 million gallons, and those from Russia declined to 10 million. The American exporters in fact reduced their prices to a point which compelled Batoum to cease its shipments almost entirely towards the close of the year. Whether the low prices of last year can be maintained remains to be seen. It is scarcely likely that the Americans will be able, in the long run, to contend against the superior advantages the Russians enjoy at Batoum for the export of the oil. Meanwhile, the struggle is all to the advantage of the consumer. The native can now obtain petroleum at a price which, a few years ago, would have seemed incredible.

FROM the 25th to the 31st ultimo, 4 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 278 Hindus, and 34 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 335 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 453. The deaths are thus classified :—2 from measles, 106 from fevers, 25 from dysentery, 26 from diarrhœa, and 163 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 52·0 per 1,000 per annum.

THE annual report of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company has been published. The receipts for the year 1892-3 are put down at Rs. 3,74,080 and Rs. 5,86,205, and the expenditure at Rs. 3,63,574 and Rs. 4,21,635, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,106 and Rs. 1,65,069, respectively. The interest, which amounts to about 11 lakhs, has not been included in the expenditure. Taking in round figures 1¼ lakhs as balance, there still remains a deficit of 9¼ lakhs to be made good. Goa pays 6 lakhs (equal to the whole income from the abkari tax), and Portugal makes up the balance. The contribution of nearly one-third of its annual revenue from a poor country like Goa entails, writes a correspondent, far too heavy a burden.

WHEN all the returns are in we shall expect to see the year 1893 triumphantly established as the most healthy one upon record for India. Even during the course of the year, as we often had occasion to remark, it was evident from the current mortality statistics, as likewise from the striking absence of epidemics, that we were enjoying a period of abnormal healthiness, and now that the figures for the whole year are making their appearance in different annual reports, the conclusions drawn at the time are being very amply confirmed. Thus the sanitary report of the Central Provinces for 1893, which has just made its appearance, shows that the number of deaths fell from 324,348 to 263,143, a truly phenomenal drop, taking the whole year round, the size of the population, the extent of the country over which it is distributed, and the differences of climate therein. There is only one drawback to the satisfaction with which one may regard such an *annus mirabilis* as 1893, namely, that many recurrences of it would bring the over-population question down upon us in an acute form. Hereafter we suppose that the sanitary authorities will be framing theories to account for the extraordinary healthiness of the year ; for they would hardly deserve the name of men of science if they let so remarkable a phenomenon go by untested. The man in the street meanwhile sees two points to take note of, namely, that the year which was the healthiest on record all over Northern India was also the wettest upon record. Is this a mere coincidence, or can some connection not be drawn between two facts, each so remarkable ? In this connection, may be noted that the compilation of vital statistics in the Central Provinces, which has been hitherto in the hands of the police, is to be made over to the civil surgeons. The Central Provinces stand second in vital statistics—or demography, as we must now call it—of all the administrations in India, a result that seems highly creditable to the local Government considering the wildness of much of the country. But Mr. Woodburn evidently believes that improvement is still possible. It is a strange thing considering the sparsely populated condition of much of what is called the "rural area," that the reporting there is more correct than that of the "urban area"—in other words, the towns. In view of the irrigularities of registration in the latter, the Chief Commissioner wants to see the introduction of a system of small fines under the Municipal bye-laws, to keep the private citizen up to his obligation in this respect.

HEAVY floods have breached the railway between Payagyi and Pyinbongye, and passengers and mails from Mandalay had to be transhipped into a relief train, arriving at Rang

capacity for taking pains, but also a strict sense of duty—(cheers)—he never spared himself in any way, he worked hard early and late, and identified himself in every sense with the good of the State (Cheers.) Nothing that concerned Rajpipla was foreign to, or failed to interest him, he set an excellent example of regularity to others. (Cheers.) In all official relations he was punctuality itself. And, therefore, I consider that this clock tower is a most appropriate and fitting memorial or monument to perpetuate his memory amongst you. For, every day when you see the hands of the clock approach the mid-day hour every one of you will recall with what punctuality Mr. Shewan used to drive up to office after a hard morning's work at home, and not quit it again till the hour hand had passed six. But not only was Mr. Shewan an able, hardworking, and conscientious officer himself, but he gathered round him, as assistants, men equally conscientious and hard-working. (Cheers.) With discrimination and sound judgment he selected such men as Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edulji (a worthy son of a worthy father), whose able supervision over all the departments and whose clear and exhaustive reports on revenue settlements have elicited the approbation and commendation both of the Commissioner and of Government; such an active and energetic and devoted officer as Mr. Clabby, to whom the excellent condition of Rajpipla forest is chiefly due; such a tried, experienced, patient, and able Special Enquiry Officer as Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis who has not only practically completed the Alienation Settlement, but has compiled a manual of revenue accounts, which rivals those of Hope and Edgerly; and last but not least such a clear-headed and upright exponent of the law as Mr. Nandkrishnalal Ratanlal Majmudar, Sir Nyayadhish, who has borne the burden of two courts and revised and systematised the registration of offences and who has worked so hard in helping Mr. Shewan to give Rajpipla a new and complete code of laws. And now on an occasion like this I cannot refrain from an allusion to the gracious lady who was always at Mr. Shewan's side during his sojourn or pilgrimage in Rajpipla and for whom as for Mr. Shewan himself this monument is intended. (Cheers.) The girls of the school and many a home throughout Rajpipla cherish the memory of her many kindnesses. And now, Rajasaheb, I congratulate you on the expression you have given to your appreciation of the services Mr. Shewan has rendered to your State, and asking you all to join in three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Shewan, I proceed at your request to lay the foundation-stone of the Shewan Memorial Clock Tower."

Mr. Jaikisondas Vallabhdas read a Gujerati translation of the above speech and poems in Gujerati and Persian, composed for the occasion by Kavi Narmadashankar Keshavram and Sayad Ahmedmia Sirajudin, respectively, were recited. Dr. Pollen then amidst deafening cheers performed the ceremony and declared the stone well and truly laid. The meeting dispersed after the usual distribution of garlands, bouquets, *pan* and *attar*.

The day was observed as a public holiday. In the evening Dr. Pollen visited the distillery and other places. On the 1st instant he attended a music party, given in his honour, by the administrators in the mitra mandal building, which was brilliantly illuminated. On the 2nd instant similar parties were given by his Highness and the heir-apparent. Kunvar Shri Chhatrisingji at their respective residences. Dr. Pollen left Nandod for Chandod on the 3rd instant, at 8 a. m., his Highness and the Administrator, went with full *sowari* as far as Bhadam to see him off. On the 4th he performed some ceremony in connection with a road in Chandod, which was very badly wanted.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

MORTGAGING ANCESTRAL PROPERTY FOR DRINKING COLOGNE WATER.

HURRIVALADAS BALGOVINDAS AND OTHERS
vs. NEBA DEWSEY AND OTHERS.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered their decision in this case, in which an appeal was filed by the appellants and defendants from a judgment given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, on the 29th August, 1893, in favour of the plaintiffs and respondents. Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreirs, appeared for the appellants and defendants; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the first plaintiff and respondents.

The claim of the first plaintiff, Hurrivaladas Balgovindas, was against the first defendant for Rs. 6,435-6-3, due under an indenture, dated the 6th January, 1888; and that in default of payment, the defendant might be for ever foreclosed from all right and equity of redemption to the mortgaged premises; or that the mortgaged premises might be sold, and the proceeds of the sale applied towards payment of what was due to the first plaintiff. It appeared that by an indenture, dated 6th January, 1888, the defendant Dewsey Bhoja conveyed to the plaintiff a piece of land, with a dwelling-house thereon, situate at Matoorga, to secure payment of a sum of Rs. 4,000 and interest, lent by the plaintiff to the first defendant. The latter having neglected to pay the amount due, his equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises was sold under a decree of this court, and became vested in one Damjee Jetha, by an indenture, dated 17th March, 1893, Damjee Jetha conveyed the property to Khimji Heerjee, in whom the right of equity of redemption was now vested. Plaintiff had demanded payment of the sum due to [illegible] the mortgaged property, [illegible] the first defendant. The latter having executed [illegible] one-fourth share [illegible] was in [illegible] Jaikisondas Vallabhdas [illegible] Jaikisondas defendant [illegible] as against them, [illegible] out of [illegible] the first defendant to [illegible] the ancestral property, [illegible] first defendant [illegible] the first defendant [illegible] and brother of the defendant, Heerjee Hunsraj; and that the defendant, Khimjee Heerjee, was a nominal party and a minor, and that his minority was known to the plaintiff. The indenture, dated the 17th March, 1888, was fictitious and inoperative. The third defendant said that for the last ten or eleven years, he had been living separate from his father, the first defendant, and had never consented to any money being borrowed or any incumbrances being made by his father on the ancestral property. The defendants, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision in the case, remarked that assuming that the property mortgaged was ancestral joint property, he was of opinion that the defendants had not proved that the mortgage was not binding on them. They had not shown that the money was borrowed for any immoral purpose or for any invalid and unnecessary purposes. Part of it certainly was borrowed to pay off an antecedent debt, a mortgage for which the family was certainly liable. Of course, the family now wished to make out that the first defendant as bad a character as possible, but after all it appeared only that he occasionally drank cologne water and incurred a moderate expenditure on that account. His Lordship found that the mortgage was binding on the defendants, and gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest and costs, and directed that, if the amount was not paid within six months, the plaintiff could apply for final decree for sale.

The defendants urged in their grounds of appeal from Mr. Justice Parsons' decision that his Lordship erred in refusing the application for a transfer of the case into the long cause list, and thus taking the appellants by surprise and hampering their defence; that having held that the right in dispute was the joint ancestral property of the appellants, the judge erred in holding that the intention of mortgage, dated 6th January, 1888, was binding on the appellants' interest in the mortgaged property; that he ought to have held that the moneys raised by the second respondent were used by him for personal and immoral purposes.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel and taking all the evidence into consideration, dismissed the appeal with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

DISSATISFIED WITH THE ARBITRATORS.

MORAR MOOLJI AND OTHERS VS. PREMJI MOWJI AND OTHERS.

In this suit, a rule was taken out by the defendants requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the award, dated 11th June, 1894, made by the arbitrators herein, should not be set aside. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs to show cause against the rule, and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhatshanker and Kanga, appeared for the defendants to support the rule.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, observed that the grounds upon which the defendants wanted to have the award set aside were contained in the affidavit of the defendant, Hurridas Mowjee, which were shortly that (1) the defendants had witnesses to call; (2) that the arbitrators had suddenly closed their proceedings without informing the defendants to that effect; (3) that the award was made without the defendants having had a proper opportunity to bring their witnesses; and (4) that the meaning of the award at the time when it was made took them by surprise. His Lordship reviewed the statements made by the plaintiffs and the arbitrators, who denied the defendants' allegations and held that (1) the defendants had no witnesses to call; and (2) that the arbitrators were justified in making their award at the time when they made it. His Lordship further observed that the coal case (Khumbatta vs. Crowder, I.L.R. 18 Bom. page 299), relied on by the defendants, was altogether different and distinguishable from the present case, and discharged the rule taken out by the defendants with costs.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE following Postal Notice concerning the day of departure of the Homeward Mail steamers was issued yesterday.

Beginning with Saturday the 22nd September, 1894 the Homeward Overland Mail steamer will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday of each week, until further notice.

2. The hours of posting the different classes of correspondence are specified below:—

Ordinary letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 12-30 p.m.

Ordinary books, and patterns up to 12 noon.

Registered letters, newspapers, books and patterns up to 11 a. m.

Late ordinary correspondence if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the General Post Office from 12-30 p. m. to 1-15 p. m. and at the Apollo Bandar Post Office from 12 p. m. to 1-25 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Town Sub-Offices will be 12 noon and registered letters 11 a. m.

Fully prepaid ordinary correspondence will be received on board the Europe Mail steamer after 1-15 p. m. and up to starting time (3 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 2 annas. All others will be refused.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

THE following representation has been addressed by Messrs. Tata and Sons, agents of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld., Victoria Buildings, Fort:—

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Sir,—As the question of imposing an excise duty on the production of cotton mills in British India, and especially on what are known as the finer counts, is, the present moment, occupying the attention of the Indian Government. We, who are largely interested in the industry and who along with our other fellow-subjects feel interested in all that may affect the good of the country, beg most respectfully to submit our protest against any such measure, and to lay before the Government the following representation in the hope that it will receive careful consideration before any decision is come to in regard to the intended measure.

Our main objection to any such measure is, that any excise duty imposed on finer goods (*i.e.*, on yarn of 40s count or upwards and cloths produced from these counts) would under the existing circumstances of this industry, be a fatal blow to its further development. The production of finer yarns and goods has only been recently introduced in some of the Indian mills (ours amongst the number), and though this venture is still in its experimental stage, it is getting clearer and clearer every day, that a little perseverance will lead to ultimate success. The fact of the small proportions of this industry is so well-known as hardly to require proof; but we may here refer to the statement of Mr. George Cotton (who may be taken as an authority on the question), made at the last annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, at which he presided, namely, that only 1·3 per cent., in other words, an 80th part of the total production of Indian mills, consists of counts over 40s. This fact by itself, even if no other considerations existed against the measure, ought to be sufficient to induce Government to pause and consider whether the imposition of any such duty on the finer counts of this country's production would at all be worth the expense and trouble of collecting it. The above mentioned 800th part of the total outturn of the mills of this country would barely amount of the Rs. 2,98,000, and an excise duty, even of 5 per cent. thereon, would realise a gross revenue of Rs. 14,900 only. When, however, the real issues involved in the carrying out of the contemplated measures are viewed by the light of considerations we are about to advance, we humbly venture to think that all other considerations against the proposed duty will appear to Government to sink into insignificance. We have already stated that at the present moment the finer counts bear only an infinitesimal ratio to the entire production of the mills in this country. Nor is the reason for this state of things far to seek. The production of finer counts of yarns from 40s and upwards requires a staple of cotton which this country does not, and may not be easily able to grow. Egyptian cotton has had therefore to be imported to be mixed with the native varieties to make the production of finer counts at all possible. Nor until lately has there been any inducement to producers to seek relief in this direction. So long as China was the chief and the all-sufficing market for the consumption of our yarns and cloths below 40s, there was nothing to urge those engaged in the mill industry to strike out a new line in the direction of the finer counts. But the conditions have changed of late, and continue changing. China itself has entered the lists as a producing instead of being merely a consuming country, and Japan still more so. Being also to other causes lately transpired, the mill industry of this country has been shaken to its very foundations. The apparent remedy lies in developing the capability of this country to consume its own production, or, rather, in developing its production with a view to its consumption within the country itself, as recommended by our late Viceroy in a speech he lately delivered in the House of Lords in vindication of the action of the Indian Government. This end can only be attained, and for the present only to a limited extent, by the production of the finer counts. And it is to these finer counts that the attention of the leaders of the industry has slowly been turning as the sheet-anchor of their safety. There is no reason, it is argued, why the general demand in this country for finer cotton fabrics could not be supplied in the main by the country itself as by any other country. There are, no doubt, difficulties in the way, chiefly in the direction of staple and skill, just as there were difficulties in the early days of cotton spinning and weaving in this country. But these difficulties are now after repeated trials and failures being gradually overcome with the result that finer counts to a limited extent are being produced in the country and find a ready market in the country itself. With this new development, the industry can be said now to have entered, or, at all events, to be entering, upon a higher stage, and seeing that this country imports on an average no less than twenty-three crores of rupees' (equivalent to more than twenty-six crores at the present exchange) worth of finer fabrics, for which amount it has to pay to other countries. Government can well realise that they will be giving a death-blow to vast expectations raised in connection with one of the most promising of this country's industries by adding an excise duty to the many disadvantages it has to contend with in its infancy. The duty and carrying injustice involved in the non-imposition of [illegible] which the well-wishers of the industry [illegible] which we, therefore, feel on seeing the work [illegible] by the hand of Dr. Pollen is indescribable. [illegible] portsut and valuable works than the present [illegible] made under the auspices of the work by the [illegible] the present work, small as it is, is so full of [illegible] that years from different parts of India visiting [illegible] town will never forget the worthy name of [illegible], which will be permanently associated with it [illegible] ing the road after him. The road will be known [illegible] the name of Pollen Road. The vernacular [illegible] was read by Maharaj Narkadapuri.

The Japtidar said: Doctor Pollen and Gentlemen,—As Mr. Jaikisondas has described in his address, the comfort and convenience which the people of this town have enjoyed since the line of railway was opened, and he has also pointed out the hardships which the inhabitants of the town as well as the pilgrims frequenting this sacred city have to suffer, I have nothing more to say on the subject. I will, therefore, confine myself to observing briefly under what auspicious circumstances the present project has been started. When Dr. Pollen, the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, was kind enough to sanction the construction of this road, Cuvar Shri Jitsingji did not rest himself contented by expressing his concurrence, but he at the same time expressed his desire to associate Dr. Pollen's name with this road. He expressed his desire to me by a letter, and I communicated it to Dr. Pollen through R. B. Manibhai, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and in reply I was informed that it was the very wish of Dr. Pollen to kindly consented to comply with the request made by Cuvar Shri Jitsingji, and I think it to be my duty at this time to express my high sense of obligation which Dr. Pollen has conferred upon Cuvar Shri Jitsingji. I will communicate the result of this ceremony to the Cuvar, and I am sure it will give him the utmost pleasure when he learns that the event has passed off so successfully? Though the Cuvar Sahib is yet a minor, he already takes a very lively interest in works of public utility, and this speaks well for the future career of the Cuvar. I express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Pollen, Mr. Lynn, and other gentlemen, who have taken the trouble of coming here, and I now beg to request you to commence this ceremony.

Dr. Pollen replied as follows: Gentlemen,—Nearly all the previous Political Agents of Rewa Kantha have recognised the urgent necessity for this road, the first and last which it has been reserved for me to turn to-day. There were difficulties in the way of the work; and thus no Political Agent has hitherto been able to accomplish his wishes in the matter. The late Rana had fully made up his mind to build this road, but Death's all masterful hand arrested him, and he passed away before he could accomplish his intention. Seeing that this road leads from the railway station of Chandod on the Gaekwar's State Railway, as right through the town of Chandod to the Ghat of Mablarrao Gaekwar (whence travellers embark to cross the sacred Nerbuda on the road to Nandod, the capital of Rajpipla), the importance of this work can scarcely be exaggerated? In the pilgrim season it is traversed by hundreds and thousands of weary and foot-sore pilgrims, men, women, and children, bent on ablutions in the sacred stream. There is an Arab saying to the effect that there is no merit in a pilgrimage to Mecca unless the feet of the pilgrims have been pierced by the thorns of Acacia tree (*Babul*); and this road in its present state must, from year to year, have proved a very thorn in the feet of millions of devotees. But it is one of the functions of modern civilization to prevent undue suffering and to smooth the way for the weary and the heavy laden. And the Hindu pilgrim is more practical than the Arab. For I have reason to know that the pilgrims of Hindustan fully appreciate all that the British Government have done for their convenience and comfort throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan. Indeed, I had positive proof of this the other evening, when I was talking to a group of Sadhus assembled on the banks of the Nerbuda from the most remote parts of this vast empire. With one voice and with one accord they all bore faithful witness to the facilities afforded to them and their fellow-pilgrims by the English Raj on their pilgrimages from Rameshwar to Hardwar, from Hingla and Dwarka to Jagannath and Chittagong, and I feel convinced that the work we have undertaken to-day will prove a blessing, and be appreciated by the people and devotees not only throughout Bombay, but also by the priests and Sita Padris of the sacred Ganges. For, if we are to believe the prophecies, the coming year 1895 will see the Nerbuda elevated to the premier rank amongst the sacred waters of Hindustan. This road, I hope, will be completed before the auspicious year begins! For this the local officers deserve their meed of praise. Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji (the late able Assistant Political Agent, whom you all remember with affection) strenuously advocated its construction, and got the plans and estimate prepared, and he has been strongly supported by the present District Deputy and Assistant Political Agent Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai, to whom all the wants and wishes of the Mewas are as familiar as household words. Aram Gunputrao Hurbaji, the Japtidar, also deserves praise for the zeal he has displayed in pressing on the preliminaries for the work. And to me it is a matter of deep gratification that the young Cuvar himself, Jitsingji, the Thakor Saheb of Mandwa, the lord of the soil, has taken such a prominent part in pressing for the construction of this road. He has kindly insisted that the work should be associated with my name, and I thank him for the compliment he has desired to pay me, but I think the road should be called after him. He will, I know, carefully provide for the up-keep of the road in future; for, from my personal knowledge of him and of his principles, I can assert that he appreciates his responsibilities, and has the good of the people at heart. The work will be carried out by the Mewasi overseer Mr. Balaji, under the immediate supervision of the Japtidar, and I feel convinced they will make a complete, successful, and creditable work of it. With these few words and congratulating the people of Nandod and pilgrims of the future on their coming escape from the present succession of dangerous pitfalls constituting the only path from the station to the sacred stream, I proceed to cut and turn the first sod of the Chandod station and Mablarrao Gaekwar's Ghat Road, to be known in future as the "Pollen-Jitsingji Road," for it is fit and proper that the name of the young Cuvar, too, should be joined with it for the keen and lively interest he has shown in the arrangements for its construction. The vernacular translation of the speech was read by Mr. Obhaganlal Buxi.

After this Dr. Pollen proceeded to the spot where the ceremony was to be performed. After the ceremony of cutting and turning the first sod was duly performed, he returned to his seat in the mandap. *Pan-supari* were then distributed, and the meeting closed with three cheers for Dr. Pollen and the same number of cheers for his friend, Mr. Lynn.

THE POLLEN-JILSINGJI ROAD.

CUTTING THE FIRST SOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday, the 4th instant, at nine in the morning, a meeting, attended by Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., Political Agent, Rewa Kantha Agency, Mr. Lynn, Chief Engineer, Baroda State; Rao Bahadur Manibhai Harbhai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent; the Thakorsaheb, of Sanor; Prince Kumansingji of Chhota-Udeypoor; Mahida Chandrasingji, of Mandwa; Mr. Shamaldas, Thandar, Sankheda, Mewas; Mr. Harisingji, Police Inspector, Mewas; Mr. Jaikisondas Vallubhdas, Tom Magistrate, Nandod; the Japtidar, Mr. Ganpatrao Harbaji; Kamreja Ishwarsingji, of Rajpura; Maharaj Nashadapuri; Messrs. Chhaganlal Baxi, of Nandod; Bhavanishanker Pandya, of Chandod; Dr. Keshavram Amaram; and a great many of the subjects of Chandod and Mandwa was held near the station-ground to celebrate the ceremony of cutting and turning the first sod of the road leading from the Chandod station to the Mablarrav Ghat through the town. A big mandap, decorated with mango-leaves, and a number of banneres, was erected for the purpose. Dr. Pollen, the Political Agent, who was to perform the auspicious ceremony, appeared punctually at nine. The following speeches were then delivered:—

The following address was read on behalf of the ryots of Chandod:—Dr. Pollen, Mr. Lynn, Rao Bahadur Manibhai, and Gentlemen,—Having expressed the deep sense of gratitude for the trouble which you have taken, I proceed to give a brief sketch of the local importance of this place. It is well-known to all of you that the town of Chandod is situated on the bank of the river Nerbuda. The present is not a proper place for me to dwell upon the religious sanctity of the river as described by old Rishis in Purans and other religious books. Suffice it to say, that the Hindu Shastras regard it as the most efficacious means to obtain *moksha* or absolute happiness. Ablutions, say the Shastras, in the waters of the Ganges, drinking of the waters of the Yamuna, but a simple view of the waters of the Nerbudda is enough to burn all sins. From this it is apparent how great a religious importance of the river is. The places on both sides of the river are thus regarded as sacred places. Chandod and the adjacent town of Karnali are two of the such celebrated places renowned for their sanctity, and thousands of people from different parts of Guzerat, Kathiawar, Deccan, and other parts of India flock to the town. The difficulties in the way of pilgrimage to such holy places are much minimised by the extension of railway communications in every direction. It is a matter of everyday experience that the attention of an outsider is drawn, in the first instance, to the way which leads him into the heart of the town. Since the opening of the railway in this town in A. D. 1880, the pilgrimage to this town is made very easy, but the road from the station to the populous parts of the town is very rugged. During summer and winter the road is always very full of dust on account of the softness of the soil. Thousands of persons coming from the station tread over it, and the dirt rising in the sky obscures the sight of the passengers. In monsoon the road becomes almost impassable on account of yawning cuts caused by the flow of water. In order to remedy the difficulties and troubles thus caused to the passengers, the late Political Agents of the Agency as well as the late Maharana Kumarsingji had thought of a project which, unluckily for the people, had to be dropped down on account of difficulties, which it is unnecessary to describe here. Everyone in the present assemblage, I suppose, is aware that to-day is the day fixed for celebrating the ceremony of beginning the construction of the road above referred to, for the form which Dr. Pollen, with his worthy friend Mr. Lynn, has been pleased to decorate the hall by their auspicious presence. The subjects of the town of Chandod owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Pollen and his friend, Mr. Lynn, for coming down here to perform the ceremony of this small, but the most important, work of public utility in this rainy season, in which recreation is very urgently needed to assuage the troubles of long journey over an extended part of the country. We would have been much pleased to see here the late Assistant Political Agent, K. B. Dadabhai Hormusji, for we are much indebted to him for his impartial administration of justice, his kindness and sympathy, and his well-meaning heart, but, fortunately for us, to make up the loss occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Dadabhai, R. B. Manibhai is appointed as his successor. He is, as you know, known to us, He was the Thanadar, at Mewas (Sankheda), and remained in that responsible post for about seventeen years. The various reforms which we find in the Mewas owe their origin to Mr. Manibhai. He was before that the Japtidar of the State of Mandwa. Mandwa then for the first time he came awoke to its backwardness, and tried to grasp at the attainment of true civilization. The present school-house of Mandwa as well as the much-valued bridge, extending over the Khadi on the way from the town to Karnali, owes its origin to the efforts of Mr. Manibhai. For the above reforms as well as for his impartiality the people of Mewas like him much, and his accession to the present responsible and high post appears in one sense to be the result of the good wishes of the people. The beginning of this auspicious work also takes place in the career of Mr. Manibhai. Dr. Pollen, you know, has a magnetic power in the minds of all natives his affection for them and his good intentions [illegible] the true zeal with which he takes part in every [illegible] of public utility will never be forgotten. [illegible] which we, therefore, feel on seeing the work [illegible] by the hand of Dr. Pollen is indescribable. [illegible] portsut and valuable works than the present [illegible] made under the auspices of the work by the [illegible] the present work, small as it is, is so full of [illegible] that years from different parts of India visiting [illegible] town will never forget the worthy name of [illegible], which will be permanently associated with it [illegible] ing the road after him. The road will be known [illegible] the name of Pollen Road. The vernacular [illegible] was read by Maharaj Narkadapuri.

The Japtidar said: Doctor Pollen and Gentlemen,—As Mr. Jaikisondas has described in his address, the comfort and convenience which the people of this town have enjoyed since the line of railway was opened, and he has also pointed out the hardships which the inhabitants of the town as well as the pilgrims frequenting this sacred city have to suffer, I have nothing more to say on the subject. I will, therefore, confine myself to observing briefly under what auspicious circumstances the present project has been started. When Dr. Pollen, the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, was kind enough to sanction the construction of this road, Cuvar Shri Jitsingji did not rest himself contented by expressing his concurrence, but he at the same time expressed his desire to associate Dr. Pollen's name with this road. He expressed his desire to me by a letter, and I communicated it to Dr. Pollen through R. B. Manibhai, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and in reply I was informed that it was the very wish of Dr. Pollen to kindly consented to comply with the request made by Cuvar Shri Jitsingji, and I think it to be my duty at this time to express my high sense of obligation which Dr. Pollen has conferred upon Cuvar Shri Jitsingji. I will communicate the result of this ceremony to the Cuvar, and I am sure it will give him the utmost pleasure when he learns that the event has passed off so successfully? Though the Cuvar Sahib is yet a minor, he already takes a very lively interest in works of public utility, and this speaks well for the future career of the Cuvar. I express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Pollen, Mr. Lynn, and other gentlemen, who have taken the trouble of coming here, and I now beg to request you to commence this ceremony.

Dr. Pollen replied as follows: Gentlemen,—Nearly all the previous Political Agents of Rewa Kantha have recognised the urgent necessity for this road, the first and last which it has been reserved for me to turn to-day. There were difficulties in the way of the work; and thus no Political Agent has hitherto been able to accomplish his wishes in the matter. The late Rana had fully made up his mind to build this road, but Death's all masterful hand arrested him, and he passed away before he could accomplish his intention. Seeing that this road leads from the railway station of Chandod on the Gaekwar's State Railway, as right through the town of Chandod to the Ghat of Mablarrao Gaekwar (whence travellers embark to cross the sacred Nerbuda on the road to Nandod, the capital of Rajpipla), the importance of this work can scarcely be exaggerated? In the pilgrim season it is traversed by hundreds and thousands of weary and foot-sore pilgrims, men, women, and children, bent on ablutions in the sacred stream. There is an Arab saying to the effect that there is no merit in a pilgrimage to Mecca unless the feet of the pilgrims have been pierced by the thorns of Acacia tree (*Babul*); and this road in its present state must, from year to year, have proved a very thorn in the feet of millions of devotees. But it is one of the functions of modern civilization to prevent undue suffering and to smooth the way for the weary and the heavy laden. And the Hindu pilgrim is more practical than the Arab. For I have reason to know that the pilgrims of Hindustan fully appreciate all that the British Government have done for their convenience and comfort throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan. Indeed, I had positive proof of this the other evening, when I was talking to a group of Sadhus assembled on the banks of the Nerbuda from the most remote parts of this vast empire. With one voice and with one accord they all bore faithful witness to the facilities afforded to them and their fellow-pilgrims by the English Raj on their pilgrimages from Rameshwar to Hardwar, from Hingla and Dwarka to Jagannath and Chittagong, and I feel convinced that the work we have undertaken to-day will prove a blessing, and be appreciated by the people and devotees not only throughout Bombay, but also by the priests and Sita Padris of the sacred Ganges. For, if we are to believe the prophecies, the coming year 1895 will see the Nerbuda elevated to the premier rank amongst the sacred waters of Hindustan. This road, I hope, will be completed before the auspicious year begins! For this the local officers deserve their meed of praise. Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji (the late able Assistant Political Agent, whom you all remember with affection) strenuously advocated its construction, and got the plans and estimate prepared, and he has been strongly supported by the present District Deputy and Assistant Political Agent Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai, to whom all the wants and wishes of the Mewas are as familiar as household words. Aram Gunputrao Hurbaji, the Japtidar, also deserves praise for the zeal he has displayed in pressing on the preliminaries for the work. And to me it is a matter of deep gratification that the young Cuvar himself, Jitsingji, the Thakor Saheb of Mandwa, the lord of the soil, has taken such a prominent part in pressing for the construction of this road. He has kindly insisted that the work should be associated with my name, and I thank him for the compliment he has desired to pay me, but I think the road should be called after him. He will, I know, carefully provide for the up-keep of the road in future; for, from my personal knowledge of him and of his principles, I can assert that he appreciates his responsibilities, and has the good of the people at heart. The work will be carried out by the Mewasi overseer Mr. Balaji, under the immediate supervision of the Japtidar, and I feel convinced they will make a complete, successful, and creditable work of it. With these few words and congratulating the people of Nandod and pilgrims of the future on their coming [illegible] Line Saigon Bangkok [illegible] Tuesday the 11th.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

THIRD ROUND.

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL VS. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE schools cricket contest having reached the penultimate stage, much interest was evinced in this match, which was to decide which school should qualify for the final round. Both teams were pretty evenly matched, and the contest was rendered exciting by the closeness of the game, as victory hung in the balance till the last ball was bowled. The Parsee Boys going in first to bat scored 99; to this the Cathedral Boys responded with 77. The Proprietarians in their second venture totalled 63. The Cathedral School in order to win had either to make 56 runs in about an hour and-a-quarter or keep their wickets up till call of time. This they failed to do and the Parsee Boys playing up managed to dismiss them for 33 runs just three minutes before call of time. For the winners the highest scorers were Kohiar 13 not out, Cowasji 29, and Dustoor 12 and 13 not out. For the losers in the first innings White played exceedingly well for 30, and he was ably assisted by Smith, 13 not out. In the second innings Carpenter, who scored 11, alone offered any resistance to the bowling of Mody and Patheri, who in the match took 10 wickets for 55 runs and 4 for 10 respectively. The most successful Cathedral bowlers were Isaac and Otto, who each captured 7 wickets for 54 runs, and White, who took 5 for 16. Peyton did very well behind the sticks, being very much above the average school boy wicket-keeper.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL VS. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

With only five of last year's victorious eleven in their team it was thought that the New High School would not have matters all their own way as they did last year, especially as during the interval some of their adversaries had shown great improvement. Their most formidable opponents were thought to be the Elphinstone High School and the Fort High School, and when in the second round the former after a close contest managed to dispose of the latter it was generally expected that the winners would make a fight of it with last year's champions. But the latter seem to have gone on improving since the commencement of the season, and did a fine performance in scoring 150 runs for 6 wickets, and then disposing of their opponents for 53, thus winning the match by 97 runs with 4 wickets in hand. Towards the big score of the winners B. Billimoria contributed 52 and Bharucha 23. The latter with more experience bids fair to be a worthy successor to Cooper and D. Kanga in the wicket-keeping line. The other double figure scorers were J. Madsett 15, A. Billimoria 17 not out, and Photographer 10 not out. The Elphinstonians had only themselves to thank for this big score, as both Billimoria and Bharucha gave chances before they became dangerous. At call of time the Elphinstonians had scored 42 runs for 8 wickets, but in accordance with the rules of the association, which provide that the light and weather being favourable, the time for drawing the stumps may be extended, if in the opinion of the umpires the first innings can be completed by so doing, the game was prolonged for another quarter of an hour, half of which time sufficed to secure the remaining wickets for the addition of 11 runs. For the winners Dadysett took 5 wickets for 17 runs, B. Billimoria 3 for 18, and Minocher-kooka 2 for 6 runs. Though they lost the match the losers played a creditable game, and in order to secure a draw offered stolid defence, their first three wickets falling for 19 runs after about an hour and a quarter's play; 24 out of a total of 43 were being maiden overs.

NATIONAL LIBERAL ADDRESS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

WHEN Mr. Gladstone, in March, retired from the Leadership of the Liberal party, the National Liberal Federation, as representing the Liberal Associations of the constituencies, drew up an address for presentation to Mr. Gladstone. It was felt that the address would have added weight and value if it were signed by the presidents of all the federated associations, though some time was required in which to obtain the signatures.

The address, which was printed on foolscap folio sheets of vellum, and handsomely bound in morocco, was as follows:—

"As representing the National Liberal Federation, we cannot let the great event of your retirement from the Leadership of the Liberal party pass without expressing to you our profound regret that you should have found it necessary to take such a step. We not only fully share the feelings of regret which are felt by the whole of the Liberal party, but there are special reasons for the grief occasioned to us and those whom we represent by this severance of an old and highly-valued tie. We join the whole people of Great Britain and Ireland in admiration of the transcendent ability which you have devoted through the greater part of the century to their service. We unite with the entire Liberal party in gratitude for the unwearying labours which you have applied to the promotion of civil and religious liberty, and to the development of the social and political well-being of the State. We thankfully acknowledge the grand enthusiasm and energy with which you have conceived and carried out a series of great reforms, which have penetrated to the very roots of our social system, reached beneficently into every department of our national life, and gained for the population the possibility of increased comfort, intelligence, and political power. We remember how nobly, by example as well as by precept, you have consistently kept before us the self-sacrifice, esteem, and consideration for others, and zeal for the common weal, which are the chief duties of those who would be truly citizens.

"These thoughts and feelings we hold in common with a great multitude of others, but your retirement recalls to us with peculiar force how, from the day upon which this federation was founded at Birmingham down to our recent annual gathering at Portsmouth, we have invariably had your sympathy and aid. You have always recognised that, owing to the principle of free representation which gives to our federation its power and right to speak upon behalf of the associations which it represents, we have been enabled to ascertain and to concentrate the current of public opinion, and thus to bring it before our leaders in Parliament in a more definite and accurate form than would have been possible without such an organisation.

"We have had the inspiring effect of your frequent presence amongst us. The schedule of reforms which press for solution, and which has been styled 'The Newcastle Program,' largely gained its definite character and prompt acceptance by your powerful endorsement of it at one of our greatest meetings. The movement for extending local self-government to the rural districts received much of the impetus which has crowned it the last amongst a host of successes won under your leadership, from your presence amongst the representatives gathered together by the federation from all parts of the country in December 1892. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent to which the cause of Ireland, which has always had for every year your own, has gained from the stirring, strengthening, and stimulating speeches by which you have rendered so many of our great gatherings in the noblest sense historical.

"We shall not enlarge upon the abiding sorrow with which we received the intelligence of your retirement, but we trust that you may be spared to aid our country for years to come by your unique experience and invaluable counsel. And we believe that your heart will be gladdened by the knowledge that the thought of your devotion and earnestness, the memory of your words, and the noble example of your life remain and bear good fruit in the direction which you most desire."

The president of the Federation has now received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:—

Dear Dr. Spence Watson,—I acknowledge with gratitude not less than with pleasure the remarkable address in which the National Liberal Federation has been pleased to express its sentiments on the subject of my retirement from the office of Prime Minister at a very advanced age.

As I find the signatures to this document appropriately headed by your weighty name, I will make no apology for addressing to you, on your own behalf and that of your signatories, the present acknowledgment.

I find in this address a lucid exposition of what has been accomplished during my political life-time in the way of political progress through the action of our institutions; and I need not do more than take passing notice of the fact that while the picture is a just one as regards the action of the nation and of the Liberal party, only a very small and insignificant fraction of the accomplished results can be ascribed even by a favourable judge personally to myself. Concurrence, to the best of my limited ability, is all that I can claim. Subject to this observation, I conceive that the facts of my parliamentary history during the nineteenth century are such as will obtain conspicuous notice on the page of history.

It is not for me to enter upon the deeply interesting prospects of the future which lies before us, but I will express my earnest hope that it may be marked by the same practical tone, the same union of firmness with moderation, the same regard for individual freedom, the same desire to harmonise the old with the new, and the same sound principles generally of policy and administration which have given to the work of past years so much promise of stability.—I remain, dear Dr. Spence Watson, with sincere respect, very faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

You will readily understand that this acknowledgment has been postponed in consequence of the operation recently required by the state of my vision.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cable [illegible] perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
During interruption of Cor[illegible] Marseilles, Brindisi, Chemulpo, and Genzan cou[illegible] Brest, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bushire, Karachi, Bombay, Pasni, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Fao,